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VOL. XXII NO. 113 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 14, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

SWARAJIST PROGRAMME PAVES WAY FOR UNITED ACTION

End Of Communal Quarrel In Sight

Unity Board Secretary Assures Muslim Support To Party

LUCKNOW, May 13.

In the course of a statement regarding the attitude of the All India Muslim Unity Board toward the Swaraj Party, Sayed Zaker Ali, Secretary of the Board, says that the programme chalked out by the Swaraj Party appears to provide a chance of ending the communal quarrels and working together for the common good.

UNGRUDGING SUPPORT

He declares that, as long as the Party continues to struggle for the freedom of the country and tries to create goodwill between the communities, it will have the ungrudging support of the Muslim Unity Board.

Syed Zaker Ali explains at great length the circumstances which led to the Communal Award and says that, under the deplorable circumstances, it was certain that the Premier's decision would be more or less unsatisfactory to the communities concerned.

The only two ways to get out of this position were either to bring about an agreed settlement or failing that refrain from frittering our energies over communal matters and join forces for the bigger interests of the country.

SELF-INSPIRED CALAMITY.

After the failure of the Allahabad Unity Conference, a clear lead was given by the Unity Conference in November last, when they appealed to the country to refrain from activities calculated to widen the gulf between the communities. The Communal Award being a self-inspired calamity, each community's effort to have the Award changed in its favour is trying to achieve the impossible.

NO ATMOSPHERE.

The present atmosphere is quite unsuitable for another attempt at settlemen of the communal question and the only hope of restoring confidence and creating amity between the communities of India lies in their stopping communal quarrels and working together for the noble object of achieving the common good.

SWARAJISTS' TASK.

The Swaraj Party has, therefore, a very difficult task of boldly condemning all activities likely to aggravate the existing tension and if it fights shy of it the future of the country is gloomy.—A. P.

CONFIDENCE RETURNS

'Akta Lead In Settlement Of Communal Question'

BARAGANIA, May 12.
(From A Correspondent.)

A very serious situation was created at Akta, Muzaffarpur, in connection with the alleged snatching of cows of the Cattle Relief Committee by some Musalmans of the locality. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr S M Hafiz, M L C., visited Patahi and Akhta on Saturday. Pandit Dharmvirji and Bachulalji, representing the Hindu Sabha, and Mr Markar of the Cattle Relief Committee, were also present. A small meting of the representatives of Hindus and Musalmans of the locality was held and they unanimously agreed to accept any decision which Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr Hafiz may give to settle their differences. It was, however, felt that as there are three cases pending investigation before the police, any settlement would be useless unless the cases were withdrawn. They accordingly decided to approach the Sitamarhi Superintendent of Police and if necessary, also the district Magistrate of Muzaffarpur, to sanction the withdrawal of pending cases. Babu Ram Dayalusinh has been asked to approach the authorities for sanction. It is hoped that the matter will be amicably settled and good feelings restored if Government do not insist on prosecution.

FURIOUS ELEMENTS TAKE THEIR TOLL

Two Children Killed And Roofs Blown Off In Burma

RANGOON, May 13.

It is reported from Toungoo that two children were killed by a falling tree and several roofs of houses were blown off and many trees uprooted by a severe storm which swept over the district accompanied by heavy rains and hailstorms.—A. P.

Arrested On Arrival In Delhi

NEW DELHI, May 13.

Narendranath of Lahore who, in 1933 was served with a quit order has been arrested on the railway station for entering Delhi without permission. He was produced before the Additional District Magistrate who ordered him to provide bail and execute personal bond of Rs. 500 each.—A. P.

"OPPOSE COUNCIL-ENTRY PROGRAMME"

U. P. Paper's Call To Congressmen

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The "Abhudaya," a Congress organ of the United Provinces in the course of an article calls upon all true congressmen to oppose council entry programme. It advocates the complete withdrawal of civil disobedience as its godfather for the past four years has treated the movement so lightly. It supports the cause of the Socialist Party.—A.P.

(Stope Press on page 8)

Democratic Swarajists Meet At Poona

Winners in the Fancy Dress Competition at the All-India Khadi Exhibition held at Vanita Vishram Gardens on Friday. (From left) Harendranath (first) Atul Jotendra Mehta (second) and Manjula Anande (third).

Decide To Keep Mum On Ranchi Programme

AWAIT PATNA VERDICT

In Mean Time Will Start, Electoral Activity

POONA, May 13.
(By TELEPHONE.)

The Central Council of the Democratic Swaraj Party met at 5-30 p.m. to-day in the Tilak Hall in Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar's house. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided and Mr. M. S. Aney, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. Soman and Mr. Shiralkar of Satara were present by special invitation. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was on his way back to Bombay from Colombo broke journey here to take part in the meeting.

The meeting deliberated on the present political situation in the country. The revival of the Swaraj Party and the forthcoming Assembly elections formed the principal subject of debate. After three hours' discussion the Central Council passed resolutions to the effect that

(1) A special meeting of the Central Council of the Democratic Swaraj Party should be called to consider the programme of the Swaraj Party as it emerges from the All-India Congress Committee or a Plenary or Special Session of the Congress as the case may be, as in the opinion of the Central Council, the data available in regard to the Swarajist programme is not sufficient to come to final decisions on it;

(2) In the meantime the Democratic Swaraj Party should continue to function as a separate entity and consolidate its rank and file by starting electoral activity in regard to the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly by undertaking registration of voters, not only in the interest of Party alone, but in national interests;

(3) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was congratulated on his going to Geneva as Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference and he was authorised to press on the Conference the Labour programme of the Party as its own representative as well; and

(4) Mr. Mehta is vested with plenipotentiary powers of the Democratic Swaraj Party to meet political leaders in Britain and confer with them on the question of the impending Reforms Scheme.

MR. HOLSINGER

To Join Swaraj Party

(From A Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Frederic Holsinger, is returning India to join the Swaraj Party.

MALAVIYA TO VISIT AMRITSAR

LAHORE, May 13.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning from Rawalpindi. He attended the Conference of the Punjab Congressmen at which Gandhiji's statement officially calling off the Civil Disobedience movement and the formation of the Swaraj Party were considered.

Pandit Malaviya later visits the Harijan quarters and leaves for Amritsar to-morrow.—A. P.

Calcutta Mayoral Election Set Aside

DARJEELING, May 13.

The Associated Press understands that the Bengal Government has passed an order under section 19 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, annulling the proceedings of the meetings of the Calcutta Corporation held on April 10, at which Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq and Mr. S. C. Ghosh were elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively, as well as the subsequent proceedings, as the Government consider that the exclusion from voting of nominated councillors by the ruling of the Chairman of the said meeting, was not in conformity with law.—A. P.

GOVT. ORDER TO BE CHALLENGED

CALCUTTA, May 13.

In view of Government order annulling the proceedings of the corporation meeting in connection with the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor the adjourned corporation meeting fixed for to-morrow stands automatically cancelled. It will now be for the Chief Executive Officer to call a meeting to fresh election.

The nominated Councillors who took oaths at the meeting held on 21st April will have to take them over again at the next meeting. It is expected that Government's order annuling the proceedings of the meeting of 10th April will be challenged in the High Court.—A.P.

CARGO THAT DISAPPEARED

Amazing Story Of Loot Of Goods On The Coast By Boatmen

SURAT, May 13.

The disappearance of cargo worth thousands of rupees belonging to Surat merchants has created a stir in the mercantile circles.

The cargo had been booked from Bombay in the boat 'Padao Dhanprasad' some days ago. The boatmen unloaded the cargo on an island situated between Dumas and Hajira for some reasons and it is reported that the boatmen of surrounding villages, freely looted the cargo.

The merchants getting report of the incident, started an inquiry and informed the Sachin Police. The Police have so far arrested three boatmen with a part of the missing cargo, and are vigorously investigating.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. Delegate Invited To Socialist Conference

LUCKNOW, May 12.

Mr. C. B Gupta who in response to the invitation of Dr. Syed Mahmud is going to attend to A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna, has also been invited to attend the All-India Socialist Conference to be held on May, 17.—United Press

POLICE HUNT FOR ARMS

Youths Marched To Head-Quarters And Statements Recorded

NOAKHALI, May 13

Nine houses were raided simultaneously in different parts of the town, it is alleged, in connection with arms and ammunition and proscribed literature suspected to be concealled in them. Nothing, however, was found and no arrests were made.

Several young men residing in those houses were taken to the Intelligence Branch Office, but were discharged later after their statements had been recorded.—A. P.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST YOUTHS

CHANDPR (Trippera), a May 13

Charge sheets have been submitted against eight Bengalis under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for various offences in connection with the arrest of alleged political absconder named Harikumar Roy Chowdhury. The accused include Roy Chowdhury and his step-brother Krishna Chandra Roy Chowdhury aged seventy Hearing has been fixed for 17th May.—A. P.

Dr. Ansari's Call To Socialists

Support Swaraj Party & Answer Sir Samuel's Challenge

WE WON'T SELL COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, May 13.

Local Congress workers met at Daryaganj and exchanged views regarding the Swarajists' decision to contest the forthcoming elections.

APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS.

Dr. Ansari is understood to have made a fervent appeal to Congressmen, specially to those belonging to the Socialist Group, to support the Swaraj Party wholeheartedly.

LET HOARE KNOW

He said he had seriously taken up the challenge of Sir Samuel Hoare who had declared that "there is not a single dog barking in India". He wanted to show Sir Samuel that the dog was not only barking but biting.

He assured his hearers that he was still a no-changer and was not himself standing for the Assembly election, but looking to the present situation in the country, he thought it necessary that the legislatures should be captured. He declared they would not sell the country or lower the Congress Flag. He thought even now that by entering the legislatures they would not get Swaraj.

AWAITING A.I.C.C. DECISION.

Still he wanted to show that the support of the country was with them and they were acting in accordance with the wishes of the country. He added that, as long as the parent body, the A.I.C.C. did not give sanction to contest the Assembly and Council elections, they were not in a position to issue any statement to the press.

COUNTRY NOT READY!

The Doctor said that they were at present unable to take up all the demands of the Socialist Group since the country had not yet reached that stage, though personally he attached great value to their demands.

He expressed the hope that the Socialists would not interfere with the Swaraj Party's programme Dr. Ansari further hoped that with the sanction of the A.I.C.C. they would be successful in their object.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, who arrived to-day to discuss certain matters with Dr. Ansari, also attended the meeting.

In view of the Assembly elections, Dr. Ansari has cut short his European programme. He leaves on 24th May and returns by the middle of September.—A. P.

PUNJAB SUPPORT TO SWARAJ PARTY

Faith In Mahatma's Leadership

LAHORE, May 13.

After discussions lasting the whole day, the Punjab Congress Workers Conference adopted a resolution welcoming Mr. Gandhis decision suspending civil disobedience and approved of the formation of the Swaraj Party. The conference also recommended to the A.I.C.C. to recognise the Swaraj Party as the parliamentary party of the Congress. The resolutions were moved by Dr. Satyapal and all amendments to them were rejected after considerable discussion.

In the course of the debate, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan said that Mahatma Gandhi could suspend mass civil disobedience but had no right to suspend individual civil disobedience.

DICTATOR MUST BE OBEYED.

Mr. Mohamed Alam urged the conference to accept Mr Gandhi's statement. He did not see any other person than Mr. Gandhi who could offer civil disobedience. When they had appointed Mahatma Gandhi as their dictator there was no reason why they should not obey his orders.

Dr. Satyapal considered it to be suicidal for the Congress not to suspend civil disobedience now. He expressed full faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

By another resolution the conference denounced the Communal Award and expressed the view that any communal scheme which was not based on joint electorates and adult franchise would not be in the best interests of the country. It asked the Congress Parliamentary Party to include the rejection of the Communal Award along with rejection of the White Paper in its programme.

DR. KITCHEW'S VIEWS.

Dr. Kitchlew who was amongts the speakers stated that the time had come to suspend mass civil disobedience, but Mahatma Gandhi had no right to ask true Satyagrahis to suspend individual civil disobedience. He did not think that the Swarajists would be able to obtain Swaraj by capturing the Councils, as the Governor-General could do whatever he liked with powers of vote.—A.P.

MALAVIYA PLEADS FOR UNITY

LAHORE, May 13.

Addressing a public meeting this evening Pandit Malaviya pleaded for unity. He said it did not matter which community got more seats in legislatures, but the basis of election ought to be joint electorates. The Pandit also condemned the White Paper and the communal award.—A.P.

BARODA CONGRESSMEN'S SUPPORT

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee Proceeding To Patna

BARODA, May 13.

The news of the revival of the Swarajya Party is welcomed here by local Congressmen. Sjt. Abbas Tyabji is proceeding to Patna to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced graduate with honours in English or Sanskrit to coach up children of a well-to-do family up to middle class only those whose mother tongue is Marathi should apply, pay according to qualifications. lodging free, correspond in Marathi to the undersigned stating pay, A. L. Rane, Soyat-Kalan, via Ujjain, Malwa Gwalior State. (2377)

Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.—Wanted for the Sarvajanik Education Society's Schools Under-Graduates, Graduates in Arts and Science. M.A.'s and Clerks knowing type-writing, accounts and short-hand. Undergraduates with drawing qualifications will be preferred. Applicants should state the minimum salary they want and their willingness or otherwise to serve in a village School. Apply to the undersigned on or before 22nd May, 1934. V. K. Nimkar, Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athva Lines, Surat. (8362)

Wanted—A chemist and a First-Class Engineer for 100 ton sugarcane crushing capacity mill in Northern India for the next cane season. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 56, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—District Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 100-20-200 per month. Security required Rs. 1,000 in cash. Apply Box No. 52, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Anglo-Indian to look after and secure orders for butter. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 53, "Bombay Chronicle."

Book-keeper with good knowledge of English and Accountancy required by European Mercantile firm. Must be able to join at once. State experience, age and salary required to Box No. 54. "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of Judicial Officer, Mandwa State. Applicants should know Gujarati, be conversant with law. and have ample experience of judicial work. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increment of Rs. 5. Higher initial salary in a special case. Quarters free. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications, practical experience, together with copies of testimonials should reach the Karbhari, Mandwa State, via Baroda, P. O. Chandod, (Gujarat), before 20th May 1934. (2370).

Wanted a B.Sc. (B.T. or S.T.C.) strong in English and Mathematics to work as an assistant teacher in the Municipal High School, Malegaon, to teach higher stds. on Rs. 50 p.m. also wanted a Matriculate teacher (S.T.C.) on Rs. 30 p.m., only for 10 months to work as an assistant teacher in the same school. Those with teaching experience and qualifications would be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 25th May, 1934. (Sd.) Abdul Razak Maulvi, Abdul Majid, Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon City Municipality, Dist. Nasik. (8369).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Gujarati qualified Com-pounder. See personally Dr. Mehta, Panjrapole Road.

Wanted a B. A. or M. A. strong in English to teach English to the Matriculation Class. Apply stating salary expected. Secretary, Model English School, Belgaum. (2371).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Dutch Sugar Technologist from Java with eight years' experience and one year in India seeks employment in a sugar factory. Produces only one quality first-class sugar, while crushing at top-speed with lowest possible losses. Has a good-tempered disposition and is willing to teach and train staff and labour. Please reply stating salary offered to Box No. 57, "Bombay Chronicle".

Timber Expert seeks engagement in any way. Well acquainted with the market, having knowledge of all kind Burma timbers, Assam, C. P. and foreign timbers and saw mill works. Reply Box No. 59, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

Ground floor to be let—2 big halls, 4 rooms with 4 bath rooms and one extra room with garage if required. Dadar Main Road. For cinema office, for artist and residential purposes. Nominal rents. Apply Box No. 2379, "Bombay Chronicle".

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let—Rooms with electric light for high-class Hindus. Rent Rs. 21—23 at 238, Thakurdwar Road, (2382)

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—Godowns or premises, suitable for furniture factory. Apply with full details. Box No. 2380, "Bombay Chronicle".

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—A lady doctor and nurse-midwife. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and terms to Honorary Secretaries, Female Hospital and Maternity Home, Wadhwan Camp. (Kathiawar) (2372)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan, big or small, quickly ar-ranged on pro-note, jewellery, etc. Apply Box No. 55, "Bombay Chronicle."

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2348).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Gujarati, Hindi, English, tuition classes, fees rupees five monthly, see Shah, 37, Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (2375).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

American cotton figures! Daily one figure, fees rupees ten, if fails rupees two penalty paid cash! Weekly one figure rupees ten if fails rupees twenty returned. Guarantee our daily figure right thrice weekly! The same offered without penalty for rupees two only. "Ideal Advisers", 167 Hornby Road, opposite Bible Building. Phone 23890. Daily Hours 3 to 8. (2383)

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—An Experienced First-Class Mechanical Engineer, having electrical knowledge for an up-country cotton mill, salary Rs. 125, 150. Apply Box No. 58, "Bombay Chronicle".

93. SPECIALISTS.

Leucoderma—Specialist Dr. M. K. Vaidya will visit patients on Sunday 20th May at Arya Nivas Lodge, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (2366)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Flower and vegetable seeds—Dah-lia bulbs Rs. 6 per dozen purchase now only. Season has begun, Amin Nursery, near Congress House, Bombay No. 4. (2359).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted to purchase well-seasoned Burma Teakwood for furniture purposes at favourable prices. Reply with particulars to Box No 51, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that my son Moreshwar Dinanath Sawe has no right or interest whatever in my properties at Fanaswadi known as "Jagannath's Chawls" or in any other properties belonging to me and any person dealing with the said Moreshwar Dinanath Sawe will do so at his own risk

DINANATH JAGANNATHJEE
8360

Public Notices

IDAR STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

WANTED.

The following Staff of Sir Pratap Hospital, Himatnagar.

1. A. Resident Surgeon, pay Rs. 200—20—400 p.m. with residential quarters, private practice allowed. A highly qualified Medical man with special experience in surgery will be preferred.
2. A Lady Doctor, M.B.B.S., preferred, pay Rs. 150—10—250 p.m. private practice allowed.
3. A qualified experienced Nurse, pay Rs. 60—10—100.

Apply stating age, experience and qualifications with copies of testimonials to Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna, Jagan Nath Bhandari. M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State. 8379

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF A PRACTICAL CALICO PRINTER.

Practical Calico Printer is required for the Department of Chemical Technology of the University of Bombay.

Applicants must be skilled workmen, able to take complete charge of a three colour printing machine, ager, etc. A diploma or certificate in dyeing from a Technical Institute will be an additional qualification. The selected candidate will be required to make himself generally useful in the dyehouse.

The applicant should send six copies of his application which should state his age, nationality, training and experience and enclose copies (not originals) of testimonials and give not more than three references.

Salary Rs. 200—15—350 per month according to qualifications.

The appointment will be on probation for one year, and may be made permanent if his services are found satisfactory. The applicant, if selected, will have to join his appointment at any time after the 30th June, 1934.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June, 1934.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th May, 1934.
8361

NOTICE

WANTED temporarily for more or less six months with prospect of being made permanent a District Engineer for the District Board of Pabna on a graded pay of Rs 250-10-300 20-400 (e.b.) 400-20-500. Candidates must be qualified under the rules for the appointment of District Engineers as per Bengal Government Notifications No. 1781 L.S.G., dated the 12th December 1912 and No. 809, dated the 18th February, 1922, according to which in addition to being a qualified Engineer of either an Indian or British University the candidate must have held charge of important works for not less than 5 years.

Candidates should apply in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Pabna and superscribed "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT ENGINEER" accompanied by all the original certificates and testimonials of conduct and work from his immediate superiors under whom he served, required by the rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applicants must state their ages, experience of professional works and place of residence.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned upto the 10th June, 1934. Selected candidate will not be allowed any joining travelling allowance.

(Sd) ABDUR RASCHID MAHMOOD,
Chairman,
District Board, Pabna.

Dated, Pabna,
The 1st May, 1934.
8367

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of buildings, structures and machinery, standing in the Colaba Railway Yard.

Tender form together with conditions of sale, can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay, and tenders will be received in that same office up to 12 Noon on Tuesday 12th June, 1934.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender, either in part or in whole.

A. N. J. HARRISON,
Ag. Agent,
B.B. & C.I. Railway Company.
Bombay, dated 7th May, 1934.
8368

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The work of collecting voters' names by house to house inspection for preparing the New Electoral Roll for the General Elections to be held early in 1935, will commence from MONDAY, the 14th May, 1934. The public are earnestly requested to co-operate by supplying the required information promptly and correctly to the Inspectors.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th May, 1934.
8378

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Commissioner under the powers vested in him under Section 274(2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 as amended upto date, has revised the scale of sizes and weights of G. I. Pipes enumerated in an appendix to the Water Supply By-laws.

The revised scale will come into force from 1st October, 1934.

Any further information regarding the same will be given on applications to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
8377

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "ALTAI MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 12th May, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE of Valuable Immovable Property, situate at Cavel Street, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Angela Delphina Pereira, Mary Ann Edwards and Schelastica Pereira, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of Sale, reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th March, 1922.

Piece of land of the perpetual Fazandari tenure whereof the Church of Nossa Senhora da Esperance is the Fazandar, situate at Cavel, admeasuring about 200 sq. yds, being a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 200, together with the building thereon assessed in the year 1922 by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under 'C' Ward No. 3762; old Street No. 109 and new No. 164-174A, part of land bearing New Survey No. 200 and Collector's New No. 1839.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, 13-19, Medows Street, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

It is given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive hopes of Life among those who look aged though young.

A Leading Tonic

Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

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"ISLAM IN THE EAST"

Dr. Sheldrake's Interesting Talk Over Wireless

Two interesting talks over the wireless on "Islam in the East," were given by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake during the week.

In the course of an interesting talk over the wireless on "Islam in the East," Dr. Sheldrake said that there was scarcely any city of importance in China which did not have its mosques. In fact Chinese Muslims to-day numbered 50 millions and were to be found in every part of the country.

Another fact which struck him very forcibly was the prevalence of the English language throughout China. To-day, to hold a post under the Government or on the Railways or in a commercial house, a knowledge of English was an indispensible qualification and therefore it was a common sight to find everywhere English signs, side by side with Chinese signs. The Chinese, added Dr. Sheldrake, speak many dialects but English is the lingua franca of the country.

Adverting to the prevalence of banditry in China, the Doctor said that the bandits were really unpaid soldiers. They would fight for any army one day, but the next would probably find that their General had been bought off and his troops left to their own devices. Unless they could attack themselves to another General, they turned to banditry and looting to maintain themselves.

"In this respect," declared the Doctor, "China to-day is in a state of chaos, and instead of one Government there are many, each functioning independently of Nanking, where the nominal authority is supposed to exist."

During his visit to Japan, continued the Doctor, he was accorded a warm welcome everywhere, particularly by the Indian communities, whether Muslim or non-Muslim. His impression of Japan was that was a highly modernised and industrialised country, and more than anything else, Japan was absorbed in pursuing a natioal commercial policy. Here too, he added, English is universally spoken, and one can see the latest English and American films in up-to-date picture houses. English newspapers are also published in the big cities.

But his most striking experience, concluded the Doctor, was to see the large number of Muslim ladies who attended the meetings he addressed throughout his tour. Dr. Sheldrake then dwelt on the needs of Islamic people in the Far East and said that the greatest of these was of bookless to interpret the different phases of Islam, specially in Japan. This would conduce to the spread of Islam.—A. P.

CHRISTIAN LADY EMBRACES HINDUISM

RANGOON, May 12.

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj of Nyaunghla, a Christian lady recently was married to Mr. Vednath Singh, Managing Director of the Nath Singh Oil Co., Ltd, Yenangyang, who voluntarily embraced the Hindu religion in the presence of a large gathering of about 1000 persons. Her former name was Miss Pauline Jackson (of Rangoon). She has now been given the name of Sushila Debi.

The Shuddhi was performed in accordance with the Vedic principles by Pandit R.S.D. Joshi, B.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Vednath Singh donated a sum of Rs. 500 to different Hindu Institutions on this sacred occasion.—United Press.

MINOR GIRL FOR OLD MILLIONAIRE

Marwari Youths Try To Prevent Marriage

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Marwari Nabayubak Samity wires:—

A Marwari millionaire is trying his best to marry a minor girl in his old age. She was taken from the custody of her guardian to some unknown place.

A warrant was issued for the production of the girl.

Great sensation prevails among the Marwari community of Calcutta. The young men are determined to prevent this marriage by all means and declare it illegal if performed against the will of the elder brother of the girl.

Bachhiya, (C. I.), May 12.—Mr. Babu Lal Jain, a Prominent public worker who was lately arrested for obstructing a herd of cattle being driven to the village for slaughter and had resorted to hunger-strike in the Central Jail here, has been released yesterday after the expiry of his term.

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Kidnappers Committed To Sessions

Magistrate Urges Special Legislation To Check The Evil

INDORE, May 11.

Ramnarayan and Dasrath who are alleged to be the members of a gang of kidnappers who used to kidnap women from Indore and were carrying an immoral traffic for a long time were commited to the High Court Sessions by Mr. Saggan Singh Dadha, Additional Magistrate, Indore for having, it is alleged, belaboured to death one Ratanough Sikh.

In the course of his order the learned Additional Magistrate remarked:

"It would be very much desirable if the activities of this gang of kidnappers, Gambheer Singh, Nandram, tailor, both of Mhow and Hiralal Bhagat Thakur, Ramnarain of Manpur and the accused, who are residents of the Holkar State are watched closely for some time by the Police and for checking in general the activities of such men a special enactment on the lines of Section 110 (clause D) of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code is adopted by the Government."

Court Inspector Raghunath Singh conducted the prosecution. —United Press.

KATHIAWAR PREPARES FOR MAHATMA

Many Towns Press Claims To His Visit

WADHWAN CAMP, May 12.

An elaborate programme has been framed for the forthcoming Kathiawar tour of Mahatma Gandhi, shortly after his return to Ahmedabad towards the close of June.

Influential deputations of workers engaged in Harijan uplift have decided to wait on the Mahatma to press the claims of Wadhwan City, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Rajkot and Porbandar to the honour of his visit.

A special meeting of social workers in Kathiawar has been convened at Rajkot on May 13, to outline Mahatma Gandhi's tour programme in the light of the provisional time-schedule drafted by the Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangh for submission for approval to Mahatma Gandhi through Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar.

Meanwhile, the news of the Mahatma's visit has infused fresh vigour into Harijan welfare workers in Kathiawar.

Schools for Harijans have accordingly been opened at Khakar, Mahuva and Babra, and arrangements are being made for requesting the Thakore Sahebs of Palitana and Muli to obviate the inconveniences of their Harijan subjects respecting education and water supply.—United Press.

SAUDIS IN CONTROL OF HODEIDAH

Protection To Foreigners

SIMLA, May 12.

Information has been received that the Saudi authorities have now assumed control of Hodeidah and have offered guarantees for the protection of all foreign life and property. It is also reported by Yemeni authorities that there is no truth in the rumour circulated from Cairo during the early part of the hostilities in Arabia of the death of the Imam of Yemen and revolution at Sanaa the capital of Yemen.—A. P.

MATERNITY AND WELFARE WORK

Four Year Plan For Cochin

COCHIN, May 11.

The Cochin Government has passed orders for the opening of a series of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the purchase of a Cinema for propaganda purpose, together at a cost of Rs. 70,000 alloting this amount from the grant of 1 lakh which His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin made in honour of the the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon recently.

Orders on the balance of Rs. 30,000 will be made in due course. The construction of buildings for the centres will be commenced in the beginning of next Malayalam year, and completed within 3 years. The Cinema is to be purchased immediately. The whole scheme is laid out for four years.—United Press.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR JAMAICA

LONDON, May 12.

Sir Alexander Ransford Slater has tendered his resignation of Governorship of Jamaica, on grounds of ill-health. The King has accepted his resignation and has approved the appointment in his place as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica of Sir Edward Brandis Denham, at present Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.—B. O. W.

SHAH'S VISIT TO TURKEY

Coalition Of Middle East Countries

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Angora correspondent of "Forward" states that His Majesty the King Shah of Persia will visit Turkey this month with a view to form a coalition of middle East Nations embracing Persia, Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Transjordania.

Diplomatic negotiations are proceeding since a long time between Angora and Teheran in this connection.—United Press.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Burman Conference's Demand

MONYWA, May 12.

At the annual Conference of G.C.B.A. under Myeso Sayadaw, which was continued yesterday, resolutions were passed.

(1) To contest elections to local self-government bodies.

(2) To appoint a Committee of twenty to consider and report on the impending constitutional changes when they occur. This committee will advise the Associations regarding future action.

(3) To move Government to take protective measures for safeguarding the interests of Burma produce and industries against foreign competition.

(4) To move Government to reduce all taxes as soon as practicable.

(5) To urge Government to appoint immediately an Economic Council to undertake an economic survey of Burma and consider all economic questions including taxation, trade and marketting.

(6) To urge all affiliated associations to encourage volunteer and fire-fighting associations for protection of towns and villages and create a central organisation for the control of all such associations.

(7) In view of the impending reforms, to urge Government to grant general amnesty to all political offenders and remove the existing ban on unlawful associations, this being absolutely necessary to create a proper atmosphere.

(8) To urge Government to withdraw all restrictions and orders passed under Section 144 for the same reasons. At the close of the proceedings Dr. Ba Maw, Education Minister, addressed the Conference for about an hour regarding his work on the Burma delegation.—A. P.

FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

Bhavnagar State's Decision

BHAVNAGAR, May 12.

To encourage secondary education among girls, fostered by the establishment of a boarding-house for girls at Bhavnagar by Seth R. H. Gandhi in memory of his deceased wife the Bhavnagar State has declared secondary education free for girls.—United Press.

FUTURE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Abid Ali Jaferbhai have issued circulars inviting Bombay Congress workers to an informal meeting at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, ...The principal item of business will be the consideration of the future programme of the Congress.

HOW TROUBLE AROSE

Official Version Of Bihar Communal Clash

RANCHI, May 12.

In the course of a statement, the Bihar Government states that on May 5 a large number of cows, said to be above two hundred, were being taken by the Hindu Cattle Protection Society from Muzaffarpur to Nepal. On their arrival on that evening at the village of Akhta near Bairagnia, some Mahomedan butchers belonging to the village who had bought cows at the Parsauni Mela, and were bringing them to Akhta by the same road at the same time, claimed that 9 of their animals had got mixed up with the cows of the Hindus. Hindus apparently gave back 4 cows to the butchers but refused to give any more. The butchers then informed their friends and presently a party of 50 to 100 Mahomedans came and took away the whole herd of cows. Information of this was given to a Hindu of Patahi village. He went to Akhta on horseback and succeeded by persuation in getting back from Mahomedans most of the cattle they had seized.

RIOTING IN PROGRESS.

At about midday on the following day (May 6) an Inspector of Police from Sitamarhi reached the Akhta village where the Hindus told him that Mahomedans had not given back all the cows. While he was doing his best to prevent a riot he received information from Patahi village that Mahomedans were collecting there to attack the Hindus. He went there immediately and found that a riot was in progress which he was able to stop. In this riot three Hindus were injured. Meanwhile rumours spread throughout the neighbourhood that 2 Hindus had been killed and a large number of cows were still in possession of the Muhammadans at the Akhta village.

8 ROUNDS FIRED.

During the night a large number of Hindus closed in on the Akhta village but turned back on hearing of the presence of police. However, many of them collected on the outskirts of the village. and in the morning he and an Inspector of Police saw a large crowd in the north of the village which soon after joined with another large crowd to the east of the village. The Inspector of Police endeavoured to reason with The second officer from Sitamarhi reached the village that night them and nothing happened till about 11 a.m. when the crowd began to move towards the village. Under the orders of the Magistrate 8 rounds were fired at the range of 200 yards. No damage was done by the firing which resulted in dispersing the mob shortly afterwards.

12 ARRESTS.

The Superintendent of Police arrived at Akhta at about 1-30 p.m. He received information that Hindus were preparing an attack on the Mahomedans of the village of Bataulia some four miles away. This mob he was able to disperse after arresting 12 men. A large number of persons in the crowd were armed with lathis and spears and it was evident that preparations had been made for a riot on a large scale. At 3 p.m. 50 men of armed police reached the Akhta village. The situation by that time was well in hand and no further rioting occurred or was anticipated. —A.P.

LALA HANSRAJ'S ANXIETY

LAHORE, May 11.

The misgiving that if Harijan work gained morally, it would to some extent, sufier materially if Gandhiji made his Harijan tour on foot, was expressed by Lala Hansraj, President of the Harijan Sevasangh, Punjab, in an interview with the Associated Press. Mr. Hansraj said that Gandhiji's resolve showed how self-reliant he was and how he could suffer for the cause which he had at heart. But while appreciating the high motives leading to the resolve Mr. Hansraj felt that collections for Harijan work would suffer. As far as Punjab was concerned Mr. Hansraj said he would request Gandhiji not to insist on travelling on foot as the Punjab climate would be most taxing in July when he is expected here.—A. P.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi In Patna

PATNA, May 12.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi of Bombay arrived here to-day. She intends to visit the earthquake-stricken area.—A.P.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES

This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something .

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on **16th May 1934.** Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. FOOD	10. ESCAPE.
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Yankee Imperialism X-Rayed

Philippines Governed Through War Dept.

"MOST ILL-STARRED EPISODE IN HISTORY"

"Our presence in the Philippines has been a failure from the stand point of the Filippines themselves. We too easily forget a thing they never forget—that they had their own government, set up and organized, before Admiral Dewey ever reached the Islands, that they had organized an insurrection and had driven the Spanish Government out of all but two or three places in the Island. We forget the long row of martyrs to the cause of national freedom in the Islands, men who are as inspiring to Philippine youth as Nathan Hale and George Washington are to us," writes Harold E. Fey in "The World To-morrow":

To date our Philippine venture has been the most ill-starred and selfish episode in the history of American expansion. From 1898 until 1934, it represents thirty-six years of blundering. It began wrongly as one of the accidents of an aviodable war. It has been carried on for three and a half decades in the clumsy style of stupid imperialism. The floundering attempts which have been made to terminate it have further embittered the relations between the two peoples. It is high time for a new start.

America got off to a bad beginning in her dealings with the Filipinos. Manila, surrounded by a Philippine Army was surrendered to an American force by agreement with the Spanish commander on August 13, 1898, a day after the signing of the protocol which officially ended the war with Spain. Accoding to all rules of international law, territories acquired after a war is officially ended must be returned. Yet we kept Manila and drove the Filipinos away.

DIVINE MISSION!

The next step into misfortune occurred when McKinley reversed himself and proclaimed that he was divinely guided to annex territory after we had said we had no territorial aims! The pressure of trade groups, selfishly interested in the exploitation of these tropical islands, was more than his imperialist heart could withstand.

FOOTBALL OF WASHINGTON POLITICS!

Third, the treaty of peace with Spain which provided for the annexation of the Philippines would never have been ratified had not petty domestic politics cast the die. There were enough Democratic votes in the Senate to defeat the treaty, but William Jennings Bryan believed that imperialism was a bettter issue than free silver, upon which he had been defeated in the previous election. He therefore swung the votes of enough Democratic Senators to the Republican side to insure the ratification of the treaty, which was, of course, a Republican measure. Ratification thus provided him with the club of imperialism with which to beat the administration. He confidently expected to win the election on this issue. It was then his plan to free the islands. But he lost, and the Philippines, having been kicked under the American flag through a political maneuver, have been the football of Washington politics ever since.

AGAINST THEIR WILL.

Finally, it must never be forgotten that our rule began against the will of the Filipinos and was only established through a three-year war, which cost us 4,165 men and $15,000,000. The presence of over 70,000 American soldiers in the Philippines resulted in the destruction of the first republic in the Far East, the slaughter of 16,000 Philippine soldiers and the loss of America's good name in the Orient. Can it be any wonder that a venture started through such blundering was destined to an unhappy history?

GOVERNMENT THRO' WAR DEPARTMENT

The means by which we have carried on in the Philippines for two and a half decades are also open to serious questions. In spite of the belief, general among the American people, that our presence there was a great venture in altruism, there are a good many reasons for understanding, if we think objectively, why Orientals look upon America's presence in the Philippines as only another episode in the modern history of imperialism. One such reason is the form of government under which the Islands have been administered. From the beginning the Philippine Islands have been governed through the United States War Department. What excuse except that we look upon the Filipinos as a conquered and subject people have we for administering our rule through this branch of our government?

"WANTED REAL INDEPENDENCE."

Another cause of Far Eastern suspicion and hostility is found in the history of our tariff acts. The first move of the United States Congress after the annexation of the Islands was to break our treaty with Spain guaranteeing that Spanish ships and merchandise should have an equality with ours for ten years after we took over the government. The Tariff Act of 1901 favoured United States merchants over those of Spain in the Philippine Islands, in spite of Article IV of the Treaty of Paris, which provided for equality. Discrimination against Philippine trade also set in almost immediately. Our pretenses to altruism cannot stand against the cold fact that the Tariff Act of 1902 gave he hemp trust of the United States one and a half million dollars out of the Philippine treasury in refunded export duties on that commodity. Maximo Kalaw, leading political economist of the Philippine Islands, recently said, "Judging from our history we cannot but conclude that we are allowed to progress economically only so long as such progress will not conflict with American products. The real issue is independence under our own flag or economic discrimination under the American flag."

CENSORSHIP AND MISINFORMATION.

Again we cannot ignore the fact that the United States has from the beginning governed the Philippines through misinformation. The Philippine war for independence from America broke out on the day before the Treaty of Paris was signed. McKinley concealed its significance and extent from the American people, assuring us that "only one of the eighty tribes" was opposing American domination. In the first months of this warfare, President McKinley and the United States Army censorship kept America in ignorance of the real nature of Philippine opposition to our presence. It was only after months of fighting and after the protest of American newspaper men against the censorship that the facts began to reach the American people. By that time the Orient's first republic had been crushed and its defenders killed or scattered. The Governors-General have usually followed the lead of Commissioner Taft, who presented the Filipinos as "little brown brothers," hardly more than savages. He strongly played up American efforts to help these people and had little to say about the Filipinos' efforts to improve their own affairs. At the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, the government sponsored Philippine exhibit consisted of a village of half-savage Igorrotes and served to give to millions of Americans the erroneous impression that these were typical Filipinos. During all the years that the United States Congressman has ever been in the Islands for as long as six weeks—former Senator Harry B. Hawes, whose book, "Philippine Uncertainty," strongly advocates the independence of the Islands.

IGNORANT CORRESPONDENTS!

During these years the news channels through which Philippine affairs have reached the United States have been controlled by Americans who are hostile to Philippine independence. The few American newspapers which are represented in Manila, the news centre of the Islands, have selected as correspondents Americans who often have little real knowledge of Philippine sentiment, or who, if they are "told-timers," are men who have spent the past quarter of a century fanning into flame the delusion of "manifest destiny" which ruled America when they left its shores.

"A FAILURE."

The greatest lesson of our Philippine venture is that such an imperialist experience must never be repeated. In 36 years every reason given in 1898 why we should retain the Philippines has failed to bear the fruit that was expected of it. From the standpoint of what we set out to accomplish, our Philippine venture has been a failure.

Let us consider the venture first from the standpoint of United States commerce. We acquired Cuba and the Philippines at the same time. Yet in Cuba, which was given its freedom, America has to-day over a billion dollars of investments, and in the Philippines only about $166,242,000. The products of the Philippines, such as sugar, which last year constituted 70 per cent of Philippine exports, compete with American sugar-producing interests and have added their share to the roll of our unemployed. Although the tariff acts concerning the Philippines have uniformly discriminated in our favour, the Islands have failed to become the great depot for American trade through which imperialists expected to conquer the markets of the Orient.

A MILITARY LIABILITY.

The Philippine venture has also failed from the standpoint of United States defense. Instead of serving as an outpost for the defense of American shores 7,000 miles away, the Philippines have been a military liability from the beginning. High authorities of the American army and navy have again and again said that the Islands could not be defended in case of a major war. But why do we need to defend them? There would be just as much sense in the United States establishing a naval base on the Islands of Madagascar or in fortifying the coast of Ireland as in going across the Pacific and seizing the Philippine Islands for the purpose of defending our shores. Instead of a defense, the Islands have turned out to be a menace. Our possession of the Philippines is the perennial excuse used by the big navy advocates as year after year they bombard Congress for more warships. Any student of history knows that such armaments as we are now building are a liability instead of an asset to peace.

SAME STORY!

Closely related to this failure is the further fact that our presence in the Philipinnes has had a disturbing influence on Asiatic peace. Our conquest of the Islands and our educational policy therein were used as the excuse and the example when in 1910 Japan seized Korea and began the process of Japanizing the Korean people. It was used similarly in 1931 when Japan began its conquest of Manchuria. It has been cited again and again by the English as a justification for their continued presence in India. To-day, when the people of the Orient are proclaiming that the Wilsonian principle of the self-determination of peoples applies to them, our continued presence in the Philippines adds materially to Asiatic unrest.

AN ILLUSION.

The Philippine venture has failed, moreover, from the standpoint of education. The dearest illusion of America with respect to the Philippines is that we have brought the light of learning to an illiterate people. This is wrong, first because the Filipinos were not illiterate but had a system of schools in the Spanish language scattered throughout the Islands before we had ever been heard of; and second, because the schools under our domination have been used chiefly as agents of cultural imperialism. These attempts at the dissemination of American culture and at converting the Filipinos to our likeness have failed. In 1925 the American Educational Commission headed by Prof. Paul Monroe of Teachers' College, Columbia, studied the Philippine schools.

LOPSIDED CURRICULUM.

Its experts found that a huge proportion of the total time spent by the average student in school is devoted to the study of English, and that in spite of this lopsided curriculum in the interest of forcing a foreign language upon these people, relatively few use the language after they leave school, and almost nobody speaks it at home. They estimated that after a generation of such instruction only one out of twelve Filipinos can speak English. They found that the course of study "reflects American culture," and is not adapted to the culture or needs of the Filipinos. They found that the standard of teaching is inadequate and that the school system is "subject to political control." Those who incline to take an undue amount of pride in our contribution to Philipine education often fail to realize that the Filipinos have all along footed the bills for their school system. According to Senator Hawes, the United States has spent a total of dols. 493,000,000 in the Islands, of which dol. 485,000,000 was for military expenditures, dol. 5,000,000 for a coast and geodetic survey, and dols. 3,000,000 for all civil needs!

THEIR RIGHT TO INDEPENCE

Finally, our presence in the Philippines has been a failure from the standpoint of the Filipinos themselves. We too easily forget a thing they never forget—that they had their own government, set up and organised, before Admiral Dewey ever reached the Islands; that they had organised an insurrection and had driven the Spanish government out of all but two or three places in the Islands. We forget the long row of martyrs to the cause of national freedom in the Islands, men who are as inspiring to Philippine youth as Nathan Hale and George Washington are to us. We forget the battlefields made red in the struggle for freedom by Philippine blood, which are their Valley Forges and their Bunker Hills. They believe they have the right to build on this heritage a government of, by and for the Philippine people, and that for a generation they have been denied this right by those selfish interests whom they believe are the real rulers of America.

REAL FREEDOM

The Filipinos are very patient and very generous, and few of them could be found who would deny that any good has come from American occupation of the Islands. On the other hand most of them believe that had they been permitted to go on with their government as they began, they would now be much further along on the road to stability and to a sound economic development. The responsibilities of self-government laid down at the dawn of the century through he compulsion of a foreign army can only be taken up again in full when they enjoy real freedom.

IMPERIALISM DISINTEGRATING

"World Tomorrow" wries:—

The President's signing of the bill providing complete independence for the Philippine Islands within 12 to 14 years affords further evidence that "territorial" imperialism is disintegrating. Great Britain has reliquished political control of Irak and is being driven from administrative domination of India. Extra-territoriality is rapidly being abandoned in most sections of the earth. The policy of armed intervention in the Caribbean is being repudiated by the present administration in Washington, and now the Filipinos are to be set free.

The primary reasons why the Philippines independence bill passed are that powerful financial interests in the United States have become convinced that the admission of Philippine products to this country free of duty is detrimental to American industry, and that the American Federation of Labour desires the barring of Phillippine labourers from our shores. Idealism played a part, but its part was a minor role. During the decades that we have been ruling the Philippine Islands the net gain to the American people has been inconsequential, whereas during the same period our traders and investors have reaped vast fortunes in Cuba, which was set free after the Spanish-American War. Imperialism itself is not disappearing. It is assuming a new form. Political control is no longer necessary, and frequently it is highly unprofitable. The conflict among nations will henceforth inereasingly take the form of a struggle for eeonomic and financial domination of other lands.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO KAIRA DIST.

Reception Committee To Be Formed

NADIAD, May 13.

An emergent meeting of the workers of Kaira district has been convened at Nadiad on May 20 by the Harijan Seva Sangh to constitute a Reception Committee in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's forthcoming visit to Nadiad. Mahatma Gandhi has also been requested to pay a flying visit to Baroda.—United Press.

NADIAD DOCTORS' RESOLVE

NADIAD, May 13.

The doctors practising at Nadiad have resolved to start a hospital similar to the local Mission Hospital. Arrangements are being made for equipping the hospital with the latest appliances required for major and minor surgical operations and for requisitioning the services of a specialist with European academic qualifications. —United Press.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES

To Commence Next Winter

SIMLA, May 12.

A very important Emergency Committee Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket was held this evening at Barnes Court with His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, the President, in the chair. Others present were Right Revd. the Bishop of Lahore, and Sir Liaqat Hayatkhan, Vice-Presidents. Messrs. A. S. De Mello. Hony. Secretary and Z. R. Irani, Hony. Treasurer. The Maharaja of Patiala, Vice-Patron was also present and took an active interest in the proceedings. Detailed views by letter and telegram were received from the Maharaja of Vizianagram and Mr. C. P. Johnstone (Madras), Vice Presidents. The important matters on the agenda were (1) the amendment of the constitution. The replies received from all associations were carefully gone through and the meeting decided to circulate them to the Association. (2) The proposal for running cricket championships. The replies from all Associations were tabled. With the exception of Bengal and Assam all associations agreed that championship should commence functioning next winter.

The meeting decided that the above-mentioned two matters should now come up before the full meeting of the Board in July next.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

The meeting next considered matters relating to the anticipated visit of the Australian team to India on their return voyage from England next October and the request from the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Associations of South Africa for a tour in India. It was decided to await replies to letters written in connection with these questions by Mr. De Mello.

The meeting confirmed the appointment of Mr. C. S. Rubie (Sind) and Mr. F. T. Jones (Delhi and District) as representatives at the ensuing Imperial Cricket Conference in England and a memo prepared by the Honorary Secretary for delegates was approved.

BODY-LINE BOWLING.

The meeting agreed that delegates should not take part in any deliberations regarding bodyline bowling. If, however, they were asked for their views they were to agree with the decision of the M.C.C. in the matter and at the same time express the opinion that India also felt that any bowling which was definitely intended to intimidate batsmen was not in the best interests of the game.

The meeting felt that India should now endeavour to engage coaches for training in the Provinces and especially in schools and colleges and the Honorary Secretary was requested to write to the Associations urging on them the importance of such a step during the coming season if funds were available.

An important committee meeting of the Cricket Club of India will be held to-morrow with the Maharaja of Patiala (President) in the chair. A strong campaign for membership and future development of the Club with a Club House and cricket ground are among the most important items of the agenda.—A. P.

LUCK FOR ONE AND TROUBLE FOR TWO

KARACHI, May 12.

The story how by a clever ruse 2 Goa lottery agents are alleged to have dogged an unwary man named Assoodamal, shop-keeper by representing to him that his ticket was not the lucky number when the number had actually fetched a prize of 40,000 rupees and how they intended to receive the amount and appropriate it themselves was brought to light before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur.

The accused Bhajanlal Rijhasingh and his brother Lakhasingh were charged with criminal breach of trust and also conspiring to cheat. The accused are arrested and meanwhile the payment of lottery money is withheld.—A. P.

TORRANCE WINS

LONDON, May 12.

After losing the nineteenth hole where he took three putts, Scott fought back and won 20 and 1st holes. Thereafter he was unable to match Goodman's brilliance.

There was a dramatic finish to the Westland-Mcruvie match. Westland led one up to 36th hole. McRuvie, however, outdrove him by 50 yards and was 4 yards from pin with the second shot. Westland missed 2 yard putt.

Tolley, after being three down, squared at 12th with a streak of brilliance, but subsequently became erratic.

Torrance virtually settled the match by winning 10, 11th and 2th holes.—Reuter.

County Cricket Matches

Hants Score 483 Against Essex

Summer like weather prevailed all over the country with the exception of Leicester where rain delayed the start. Gloucester without Hammond and Singfield were 74 for 2 when Garland Wells maintaining good length and bringing the ball back from off started the collapse of Gloucester. He sent back Page, Lyon and Allen in 4 overs conceding only 5 runs. Fender dismissed Neale and Parker with successive balls.

Derbyshire opened disastrously despite the splendid wicket. They lost Richardson and Storer for 4 and Townsend for 5. Smith was the only batsman to withstand the bowling and his 53 occupied him 10 minutes under 2 hours. He scored mainly on the legside and 20 of his runs came through boundaries.

Davies played an admirable if not faultless innings for Glamorgan. During his stay of two and half hours at the wicket he hit 6 fours.

Sandham and Gregory put on 177 runs in 2 hours for the second wicket. Gregory reached his century after 2 hours and 40 minutes' batting and has so far hit 18 boundaries.

LONDON, May 12.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Surrey v Gloucestershire at Oval:—Gloucester made 140 (Fender took 4 wickets for 50, Garlandwells 5 for 25). Surrey made 274 for 2, (Gregory not out 120, Sandham 81, Squires not out 50).

Sussex v Derbyshire at Hove:—Derby made 167, (Smith 53, Tate took four wickets for 40, James Langridge 4 for 27), Sussex scored 121 for 4, (Cook not out 62).

Kent v Glamorgan at Gravesend:—Glamorgan made 411 (Emrys Davies 64; Lavis 56; Duckfield 56; Smart 95. Freeman took 6 wickets for 130).

Hampshire v Essex at Portsmouth:—Hants made 483, (Arnold 68; Boyes 66; Lowndes 102; Kennedy 99; Hill not out 59).

Northamptonshire v Worcestershire at Northampton:—Northants made 139, (Brook took five wickets for 55). Worcester made 99 for 7.

Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire at Nottingham:—Notts made 163 (Keeton 54; Hollies took 5 wickets for 63). Warwick made 40 for 2.

Leicestershire v Lancashire at Leicester:—Leicester made 196 for 8, (Geary 66).—Reuter's Special.

REVOLUTIONARY BILL IN C. P. COUNCIL

Author Asked To Amend It

NAGPUR, May 13.

It is understood that Mr. R. W. Fulay, the author of the C. P. Industrial Debtors' Protection Bill had been directed by the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the same and submit the amended Bill to the Committee within a month.

It is stated that the majority of members of the Select Committee were of the opinion that the Bill was a revolutionary piece of Legislation, and are reported to have expressed the view that the Committee could not consider the same.—United Press.

AUTOMATIC 'PHONES FOR BARODA

One Lakh Sanctioned By State

BARODA, May 13.

It is understood that the Government of Baroda has given its approval to extend the nature and scope of the use of telephones to the general public by providing a public automatic telephone system and also with low and reasonable rates.

A sum of about a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government and the work has already begun. It is hoped that by next year, Baroda will be equipped with an efficient telephone service. —United Press.

PATIALA TO ATTEND PRINCES' CONFERENCE

SIMLA, May 13.

The Maharaja of Patiala who came to Simla on a short visit left for Patiala this afternoon. His Highness proceeds to Bombay on 20th May to attend the Princes Conference to be held on 22nd and 23rd May.

His Highness the Jamsahib of Nawanagar who also came to Simla recently left to-day for Jamnagar.—A.P.

CHHATRALAYA SAMMELAN PRESIDENT

BHAVNAGAR, May 13.

Mr. Harbhai Trivedi of the Bhavnagar Dakshemamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan has been elected President of the ensuing fourth Patan Session of the Chhatralaya Sammelan to be held after a lapse of four years from May 19 to May 21.—United Press.

TEMPLE-ENTRY BILLS

Dohad's Support

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 12.

Under the auspices of the Harijan Seva Sangh. Dohad, a well-attended public meeting was held on Friday when Sjt. Laxmidas M. Shrikant presided.

Dr. Phatak, Sjt. Mathuradas Shivlal and Sjt. Ramchandra Pandya and the president spoke on the provisions of Mr. ...nga Iyer's Temple Entry Bill and Mr. M. C. Raja's Anti-Untouchability Bill.

By overwhelming majority a resolution supporting these two bills was passed.

AMERICANS RETAIN WALKER CUP

Brilliant Golf Despite Unusual Conditions

(Special Cable.)

ST. ANDREWS, May 12.

Overwhelming British golfers, United States retained the Walker Cup. Yesterday they won foursomes by three matches to one and to-day won singles by six matches to one, one match being halved. Their success is a fine tribute to their superior skill as it rained most of the day and conditions were not like those they were accustomed to. The Americans played brilliant golf. All players pitched the ball bang up to the flag on soft greens and putted magnificently, whereas Britishers, apart from weak putting, were often bundered.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP

LONDON, May 12.

At Kempton Park Their Majesties, Lord and Lady Harewood, Lord Lonsdale, Messrs. MacDonald and Thomas were among those who saw the thrilling finish in the Great Jubilee Handicap, Coton of Easter beating The Blue Boy. Thrapston made a running in first furlong, where Blueboy took a lead which it held until the horses entered straight. Then Coton Easter came with a good run in the last furlong and successfully challenged Blueboy. Diamantee was fourth, Solfatara fifth, Montrose sixth. His Majesty's The Abbot was ninth.

The time of 2 minutes, 2-2|5 seconds for the distance of 1-1|4 mile course is a record.—Reuter.

"Town Crier" Scratched

LONDON, May 12.

"Twon Crier" was scratched from Great Jubilee Handicap at 10 last evening.—Reuter.

Kshatriya Conference

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

Mr. Vadilal Dalsukhbhai, a leading Municipal Councillor and social reformer of Ahmedabad, has been elected to presided over the deliberations of the forthcoming Bombay Session of the All-India Bhavasar Kshatriya Conference to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall from May 26 to May 28.

The Conference is specially designed to concert measures for radicating deep-seated social evils like child-marriage and laying down a constructive programme to force the pace of education for girls, communal solidarity, etc. —United Press.

SIR GEORGE STANLEY LEAVES FOR DELHI

MADRAS, May 13.

His Excellency Sir George Stanley and Lady Beatrix Stanley accompanied by two A.D.C.s arrived in Madras this morning and immediately left for Delhi by a special train.—A. P.

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Economic Development Programme For India

Prof. Thompson Suggests Ways To Reduce Agricultural Indebtedness

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

Some very significant views were expressed by Professor C. D. Thompson, President of the All-India Economic Conference and the Head of the Economics Department in the University, in the course of an interview with your representative on the Government of India Resolution published recently, embodying the future economic development programme for India.

Professor Thompson observed that the resolution of the Finance Department of the Government of India following the Economic Conference in Delhi of the provincial governments' representatives dealt with three distinct problems:

(1) the problem of debt caused by the fall in the prices of the agricultural products,

(2) the permanent improvement of agricultural conditions, and

(3) the problem of research or survey.

Proceeding he stated that the fall in prices to about one-half of their former level had resulted in doubling the debts of the cultivators in terms of maunds of grain. But, he said that the present alleviation of this doubled burden of debt had been left to be dealt with entirely by the provinces. He was glad that many provinces have been making very praiseworthy efforts to attack this problem piece-meal by reducing certain old debts and accumulations of interest.

NEED FOR GENERAL LEGISLATION

"But here they have met great difficulties in helping the debtors without injuring the creditors, such as, Banks whose debts would not be affected by the proposed legislation. It appears to me that this was just the kind of problem which could be much better dealt with by general legislation than by special legislation". He said that if England and India together had not come off, the gold standard, prices would have fallen still further, and the debts would have been increased about three-fold, instead of two-fold in terms of grain.

One way to meet the situation would have been to allow the pound sterling and the rupee to depreciate together still further, but this would have required action by Parliament and would have involved international complications. It wsa, therefore, not open to the Government of India to raise the prices in this fashion.

RELIEF TO DEBTORS.

But if prices could not be raised, then debts should be decreased. The Conference, in his opinion, might have considered the possibility of decreasing all internal debts in terms of rupees in a fixed proportion, say one-third. This would not have affected at all those who were equally debtors and creditors. But it would have adversely affected those who were largely creditors. However, the creditors could hardly have objected, because they would have been receiving even after this reduction one-third more in terms of goods than they had originally bargained for.

If it were considered impossible to reduce all debts in this manner then, the only other alternative to give relief would appear to be to permit the cultivators the option of paying their debts in grain at the rate which the grain was worth when the debt was incurred. This might be applied to all debts of less than 15 years standing, and as the creditor could also pay his debts in terms of grain, the effects of such action would be gradually diffused through the community, until they reached the consumers of grain.

WORK OF COOPERATIVE BANK.

The other measures proposed in the resolution did not meet this immediate emergency, because they depended either upon surveys and research, which will take some years, or upon the establishment of land mortgage banks and the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank, which also could not be immediate measures of relief. He said that if no general measure of debt reduction could be agreed upon, some steps should be taken for the lending of money immediately in order to pay off the old debts. The obvious agency for this would have been the Co-operative Banks but, it was unfortunate that the Co-operative Banks at present were in touch with only a small proportion of the population and that during recent years, few new Societies have been started. If it is hard to pay debts when the prices fall, it is also easy to pay debts when prices rise; and the Co-operaive department should have realised that the very time to start new credit societies successfully was at the bottom of the depression.

ADVANTAGE OF CHEAP MONEY

If the co-operative movement had been expanded, as many co-operative workers were anxious to expand it, so that they could play a real part in the life of the cultivator, then much of the burden could have been met through these societies as the central banks at present are able to borrow large sums at low rates of interest. Whatever can be done by land mortgage banks is certainly to be desired, but these banks can only reach a small proportion of the cultivators, and if they operate freely, they are likely to reduce land owners to tenants, as the Conference realised.

Professor Thompson welcomed the appointment of Mr Darling and hoped that he would be able to give a new impetus to co-operative credit in all provinces and to the extension of the movement, so that it might benefit at least a majority of the cultivators.

MARKETING PROBLEM

Coming to the constructive suggestions of a more permanent nature, Prof. Thompson said that the Conference was absolutely right in laying the greatest stress upon marketing. The recommendations for the appointment of provincial officers, the making of the provincial surveys and the grading of staple commodities were also welcomed and, he hoped, that these would be put into effect without delay. He, however, maintained that if the mass of the cultivators were to be helped, it would be necessary to have special committees dealing with the large food crops and hoped that the work of marketing would not be limited to oilseeds and tobacco only.

Mr Thompson held that the problems in regard to marketing were stated exceptionally well and hoped that the economists and agricultural experts all over the country would try to answer the questions which the Government had framed. In connection with marketing, it must be remembered that the vested interests were very powerful and were usually in the hands of the very creditors whose hold on the cultivators had been so much strengthened by the fall in prices.

CHECK ON MIDDLEMEN.

To give any relief in the matter of marketing, it would be almost necessary to establish Co-operative Societies for the purpose which would take over the entire purchase of the crops and pay back to the cultivator part of the profits realised on the sale of the grain. The experience of other countries showed that this would not be an easy matter, but Government would have to devise methods to keep merchants from undermining the co-operative organisations. Government would have to compel the large markets and produce exchanges to accept co-operative stores as members. The co-operative stores must be able to work more efficiently than the merchants, and they will have to work in co-operation with the credit societies if they were to succeed. All this is no easy task, but is probably the quickest and the surest way of lifting the cultivator permanently out of his distressed condition. The other improvements in agricultural products and in the sale of dairy products will become possible when the loss of the cultivators' labour at the harvest is eliminated. It will also raise the prices of food crops somewhat, if the cultivators can be advised as to the most profitable money crops for each district. The increase in tube-wells and in reclamation work are much to be desired, but perhaps no one measure will improve the marketing situation more rapidly than the building of good roads to isolated villages. He, therefore, hoped that the road fund would be speedily used for this purpose.

In connection with proposed surveys. Government should realise the importance of giving all such statistical material free of cost to the 18 universities of India. He regretted tha Government had only recently ceased to supply the Universities the most essential statistical publications, which had been furnished free of cost for many years. He pointed out that while these Universities received many publications free from foreign governments, they had now to pay for the publications of the Government of India out of reduced grants although they are given free to some newspapers. If the Government expected help from the Universities in the constructive work which this Conference had begun, it should certainly supply these coming surveys free to the Universities.

SHOULD NOT STOP WITH SURVEY

Concluding Profesor Thomson expressed a hope that the new economic programme of the Government of India as given in the Resolution would not end with the surveys but that a real forward movement would be made in co-operative credit, in marketing, co-operative or otherwise, in public work beneficial to agriculture, such as roads and tube-wells, and in starting of those industries for which the time was now ripe, especially dairy industries and others based on agriculture. There was a danger that by the time the surveys were made and completed, the distress of the cultivators might be less acute, but he trusted that the hopes raised by the Conference and the Resolution would be nevertheless fulfilled in good time.

PESHAWAR RIOT ECHO

Money-Changers' Petition To Governor For Compensation

NATHIAGALI, May 12.

Apropos of the Mohmand Riot in Peshawar City on 29th April when Musakhel Mohmands visited Peshawar for the annual allowances and looted at sunset the Namakmandi money-changers to the extent of about Rs. 1,200 the persons affected have jointly submitted a petition to the Frontier Governor praying for compensation. The money-changers request that their loss amounting to Rs. 1,232 should be made good by imposing a fine upon the tribesmen and suggested that future allowances to the tribesmen should be arranged to be paid at a place somewhere near their "ilaqa" or their shops should be well-guarded by the police on such occasions to give them security. The petition states that they would have been practcally ruined but for timely police help. It is understood that the Local Government have asked the money-changers to submit a petition through the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

It will be recalled that a large number of Musakhel Mohmands came to Peshawar on April 29th in connection with the payment of allowances on April 30th to attend a Jirga summoned by the Governor on May 1st. In Newamandi, Peshawar, there is a site where the money-changers carry on business. As they were closing their stalls counting cash at about 7-15 in the evening on April 29, they were suddenly rushed by 50 to 70 Mohmands who divided into separate parties, each selecting a particular booth to loot. After looting, the tribesmen attacked with sticks and stones the Namakmandi police station in an attempt to rescue the Musakhels arrested for looting. The police resorted to firing to scatter the rioters. The Musakhels were fined Rs. 5,000 for misconduct which they submissively accepted.—A.P.

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CONTENTS.
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The Dyeing Value of Cotton Fibres
Cotton Mills in China
Roller Covering
Something about Sizing
Gleanings
The Modern Diary
Labour Notes.

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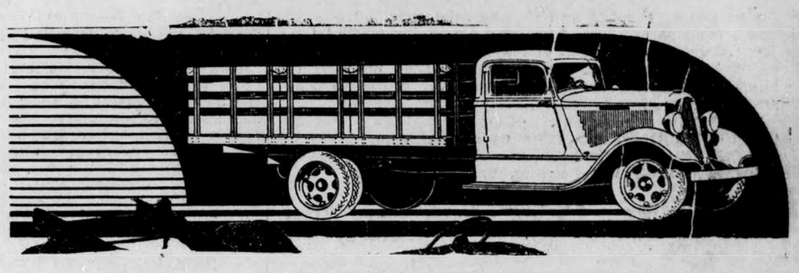

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QUALITY IS THE TEST

Mr. S. P. Shah On Working Of Co-operative Societies

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, May 12.

Mr. S. P. Shah, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, United Provinces, in the course of his annual report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the province during the year ending June 30, 1933, restates the U.P. Co-operative Department's policy in the following words:—

"In certain quarters there appears to be some misapprehension about the Department's policy; this may be re-stated. The Department is not opposed to expansion, but considers that the situation requires that quality should be preferred to quantity. It therefore stands for intensive consolidation and, subject to the limitations due to financial stringency, for selective expansion. It does not, place any arbitrary check over the growth of credit societies but it does insist on the area being compact and the atmosphere congenial. In any case it does not accept the assumption underlying the view expressed in certain quarters that socit should be brought into being in order to afford banks an opportunity of investing their idle balances. Moreover, it believes that there are other sound, if not sounder, modes of utilizing idle balances and the easy money market conditions that still prevail offer a good opportunity for organising land mortgage societies, co-operative marketing, etc.

NEW AVENUES TO BE EXPLORED

At the Simla Sugar Conference, the organisation of cane supplies to factories on a co-operative basis was held to be one of the promising directions in which the problem of securing to the cultivator a fair price for cane could perhaps be solved. This in itself would be an immense undertaking for the department, but it has already been taken up as an experiment in connection with the Biswan factory. If co-operative arbitration societies can be formed, litigation among the rural people can be reduced. The department proposes to explore some of these new directions and select the promising ones for expansion."

The number of central banks including banking unions in the provinces remained at 71. The Registrar comments: "The reluctance to reduce the rates of interest on deposits is still in evidence. The standard of efficiency can rise if extraneous matters are excluded from consideration and principles in this connection are approximated to those followed by ordinary joint stock banks. Though the establishment of land-mortgage societies, advances to financially sound societies and the organisation of marketing societies can help appreciably in solving the problem of "idle-balances" the line which the champions of expansion generally tend to take is the orthodox and easy one of increasing the number of ordinary roral credit societies. The difficulties of supervision and control are frequently ignored. The need for evolving a considered policy of concentration on certain selected lines of work is acute."

FEES OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS

Too High, Says Allahabad High Court Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 12.

It appears that since His Lordship Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad became a judge of the Allahabad High Court on the departure of His Lordship Mr. Justice Young to Lahore, several questions in regard to the winding up of companies and other allied matters have been engaging the attention of His Lordship.

It also appears that Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad is desirous of reorganising several matters in connection with Company matters. One of these matters seems to be connected with the question of the fees, etc., paid to official liquidators. Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad is desirous of fixing a standing for the governance of these matters. The remuneration now paid in certain cases is regarded as much too high.

In His Lordship's opinion official liquidators are like litigants and should not be paid twice over their percentage remuneration representing what they should get for their work. His Lordship further thinks that lawyers are generally appointed official liquidators with this motive that they may look after legal matters themselves excepting in special cases. If such high liquidation charges continue, many people will think twice before applying for the winding up of companies.

RUBBER SCHEME FOR TRAVANCORE

Scheme To Start Ideal Factory Will Allay Unemployment

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

Arrangements are nearing completion for the starting of an ideal rubber factory in Trivandrum which will be the first of its kind in India.

There are 65,000 acres of land under rubber cultivation in Travancore and on account of the agreement on rubber restriction there will be scope for the utilising of the extra production in the proposed factory.

Mr. N. K. P. Pillai, the Director of Industries, Travancore, submitted the scheme and on his suggestion the Travancore Government invited Mr. John Helen, rubber expert and engineer, to study the possibilities for the starting of a rubber factory here. Mr. Helen submitted a scheme which was under the consideration of the Government. Soon after Sir Mahomed Habibullah took charge as the Dewan of Travancore, Mr. Helen was sent for a second time. The Dewan had a personal discussion with him at length and the Government agreed to the scheme submitted by Mr. Helen.

ESTIMATE FOR FACTORY.

Accordingly the Chief Engineer was asked to prepare the plan and estimate for the proposed factory near the old railway station, Trivandrum. The site selected is an ideal one on account of the road, water and railway facilities which will minimise the transport charges of the raw materials as well as finished products.

The two important raw materials, namely, rubber and China clay, are available in Travancore.

The factory when started will produce bicycle tyres and tubes, motor tubes, toys, moulded goods such as cab tyres etc., teats, rubber impregnated goods such as water proofs, hoses etc. rubber sheetings, shoes etc.

The proposed capital is Rs. 3,00,000 and after introducing the above articles into the market there is scope for the starting of a cable manufacturing section as well.

MAN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Helen, who is to be entertained by the Travancore Government, has had about 25 years' experience in rubber manufacture in Belgium, France and in India.

This scheme is generally welcomed not only as a paying concern, but also as one of the ways of solving the unemployment problem in Travansore to some extent.—A. P.

WHITE PAPER BIRTH PANGS

Sir Manubhai Does Not Know Whether Issue Will Be Puny Mouse Or Brawny Bantling

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

In the course of his address as President of the first Ahmedabad session of the Gujarat Libraries Conference, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Chief Minister of Bikaner, thanked the organisers of the Conference for their kindness in excusing his sojourn to England which led to its adjournment for over a year.

Concerning his mission in connection with the work of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, he frankly confessed his inability to pronounce a definite verdict.

QUO VADIS

"Quo Vadis" were the words on every body's lips in India regarding the Indian Round Table Conference and the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. Great had been the birth pangs of the mother of Parliaments brooding over the White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms, and the people of India were not sure, if the eagerly awaited issue of the British Parliament in labour would be a puny mouse or a brawny bantling," said Sir Manubhai.

Proceeding, Sir Manubhai warned his hearers against expecting the branwy bantling to outpace Hanuman who sprang at birth to seize the sun in the firmament. There would be a less danger of disappointment, if they expected the bantling to emulate the early exploits of Lord Krishna and work out India's salvation by a series of easy transitions.

"In the rough and tumble of diplomacy, tact served one in better stead than querulousness, fasts, and intimidation. England was perhaps the only country in the world which had carried freedom's battle bequeathed from father to son to a successful termination without unsavoury episodes, which had elsewhere marred the progress of liberty. Wisdom counselled patience as the best prophylatic against sore disappointment."—United Press.

PLANNED LIBRARIES IN RUSSIA

A Colossal Experiment In Literary Organisation

(From A Correspodnnnt).

The votaries of the Library movement in our country may be interested in the way in which the library movement is linked with the second Five Year Plan of Russia.

Modern Library Movement began in Russia in 1919. In spite of 68 per cent of the inhabitants being illiterate, the State resolved that, by 1933-34, the ability to read and write should be the possession of every citizen. The public libraries, with their associated centres for the liquidation of illiteracy, were used as the chief lever to achieve this end.

The latest communication received, states, "The number of mass libraries has increased, and quite a new network of them has grown up. The number of books in the public libraries increased from 9 million in 1911 to 124 millions in 1934. The number of readers is growing continuously reaching 15 millions in 1932 as against 120,000 in 1926."

Nevertheless, the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.R.R. resolved at a recent meeting, that the work of the public libraries was still unsatisfactory in many respects "The set of books, especially in rural areas, is often obsolete. The stuff is not sufficiently qualified to ensure an ideologically consistent direction of the work. There are also frequent cases of libraries being moved to unsuitable buildings."

ACTIVITIES.

The resolution of the Chief Executive Committee indicates a number of measures for overcoming these defects. Library departments are to be formed in all the Federated Republics to organise and direct library work. Library sections are also to be formed for this purpose in all the regional and provincial departments of education as well as in the mass culture sections of the municipalities. The Peoples Commissariats of the Federated Republics are instructed by the Central Executive Committee to organise base-libraries at the state farms to provide book service for all the farm workers. Children's libraries are to be organised in all schools. Librarians must pass a qualifying examination. By the end of the second Five Year Plan at least 50 per cent of the staff of the important City and Factory libraries must consist of workers with high academic and technical education.

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

The State Planning work of the U.S.S.R. in the library sphere, as in other spheres, constitutes an experiment, on a colossal scale, in libary organisation. There is no denying the fact that their achievements during the last 15 years have been remarkable. The importance which library training has acquired in the second Five Year Plan is significant. While the political machinery and the political philosophy of other countries may not admit of a wholesale adoption of the Soviet method of carrying out an idea, the library progress of Russia and the way in which it is being achieved should certainly convince every State that no State can any longer adopt the laissez-faire policy in regard to its national library service, if its people are to become sufficiently well informed to keep abreast of the other nations of the world. It would be jeopardising the future of the nation, if the State refuses to take the initiative in setting up a well-planned library machinery. The economic and the cultural well-being cannot be ensured any longer without a network of libraries carefully planned and efficiently worked. The little sum that the Government may have to spend extra to establish a department of libraries for this purpose will lead ultimately to real, healthy, national economy.

NO POLITICS FOR THEM!

Baroda Govt's 'Hukum' To Its Servants

BARODA, May 13.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, in a notification in the latest Government Gazette publishes an amendment to rules regarding conduct of Government servants with a view to regulate the delivering of public speeches and addresses by a Government servant.

The amendment prohibits any publication in a newspaper or a delivery of a publiec lecture by a State servant on the subject, which would create ill feeling between His Highness's Government and subjects, or British Indian territory or any native State. The sanction of the Government is essential before taking such action. —United Press.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE OF VICTORY

Calcutta's Address

The following is the English translation of the proposed address to Mahatma Gandhi by the Calcutta Coporation in connexion with his forthcoming visit to the city:

"Noble Sir,—You have set foot again, in this our land of Bengal, crowned with the glory of your fame that has spread to the uttermost limits of the horizen. Oh, Wanderer without fetters! On this holy day will the citizens of the mighty city of Calcutta have the good fortune of securing initiation into the Mantra that surely removes all bonds. Therefore has this assembly of citizens come together to lay their homage at your altar.

The ideal of self-sacrifices, without any precedent, that you have set up in this world, as the leader of India's fight for freedom, will live for ever in the heart of the people of Bengal.

You have brought back from self-forgetfulness, this fair land of India, and made her realise anew, that the only true conquest is the conquest of the spirit, that self-restraint is the foundation of self-development, and that realisation is to be attained only through self-abnegation. This message of victory will remain engraved in the hearts of Indians for ever, like inscriptions on imperishable stone.

You have trampled under your feet all meanness, and the hatred and narrowness begotten of communal feelings. Oh, Preacher of Equality, upholder of truth, you have poured a fresh stream of vitality into the evanescent flow of Indian life, by uniting in a common bond the divided Hindus and Mussalmans, through the call for unity on your Sankha that speaks of peace and goodwill.

You love the poor like your children; therefore, to know poverty, you have made yourself a beggar and a wanderer. You are the friend of those who are oppressed by society. Wherefore are you determined to raise them up, even though you are weary with fatigue, persecution and agony of the soul.

Oh, Saint, who has renounced all things! Oh, Beggar with only a loin cloth, Oh, Friend of the World, Oh, Great one! The prayer of our heart is, may the path of your progress to the realisation of that almost impossible goal, for reaching which you have retired into yourself after utter renunciation, be rid of all uncertainty and impediments.

Oh, seeker after immortal life through death! Oh, Seer, who has set out on a difficult quest, bless us, by accepting our tribute of devotion.

(Mahatma Gandhi will not receive the above address as he has cancelled his Bengal programme.)

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT BELGAUM

Presented With Civic Address

BELGAUM, May 12.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left Belgaum for Bombay this evening by mail. The Belgaum City Municipality presented him with an address of welcome last night when a large gathering, mainly Muslims, was present.

Replying to the address, the Maulana referred to the non-co-operation days of 13 years ago, and said that unlike those days, there was distrust and want of confidence everywhere which was aggravating the schism between the Hindu and Muslim communities. He was optimistic that if peace continued for the next 10 years, there will be strong unity between the two communities.—A. P.

INSIST ON AMBER TIPS FOR TEA OF QUALITY

PLEASE ASK FOR FREE SAMPLES

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh, Shud 1, 1999.
Muslim: Mohurrum 28, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 10, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 5m.
High Water 12-50.
Low Water: 5-54, 18-53.
Football match between Indian Touring side and the Bombay Indian XI at 5-15 p.m. on the Cooperage.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR.

Pandit Pardhubai Sharma will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Arya Samaj Mandir, Mandvi, Majid Bunder Road, on "All Sacrifice."

MANDATE TO A. I. C. C. DELEGATES

A public meeting under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty to support the Socialist programme adopted by the Bombay Congressmen's Conference last Saturday and to call upon Bombay members of the A. I. C C to stand by the Bombay decision at Patna.

Mr. Ali Bahadir Khan will preside.

Among the speakers will be Messrs. C. K. Narayan Swami, Phiroze R. Bharucha, Abdul Majid Hakim, Madan Shetty and M. R. Masani.

MATUNGA PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Matunga People's Association was held on Saturday at 9-30 p.m. in the compound of Laxmi Cottage when Sjt. B. N. Meheshwari was in the chair.

The office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected.

Further it was decided to request the Municipality to construct a public urinal in Matinga.

After that a deputation of Mang Garudi residents of Matunga was heard and the committee promised them help to get justice.

S. I. W. SOCIETY FIRST AID CLASS.

The South Indians' Welfare Society, Bombay, has arranged to conduct a First Aid Class under the auspices of the Friendly Union Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. The class will be held in the premises of the Society's School located in Damoder Haridas Building, Lady Hardinge Road.

The whole course of instruction is to be covered by a series of 12 lectures, at two lectures per week on Mondays and Fridays from 8-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Dr. R N. Gokhale will act as Honorary Lecturer.

Students intending to join the class must apply before the 18th instant to the Secretary, S. I. W. Society, Damoder Haridas Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Bombay 16.

Defamation Suit Against "Vividh-Vritta"

Great sensation is caused among the Marathi-speaking public of Bombay sequel to the defamation case filed against Mr. R. K. Tatnis, editor of the "Vividh-Vritta," a local Marathi weekly, by Mr. G. G. Adhikari, a sub-editor of the "Nirbheed," another Marathi weekly in Bombay.

The alleged defamatory articles appeared in the issue of April 29.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Mama Loves Papa". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 p.m. and "Counsel's Opinion", daily at 10 p.m.
REGAL—"I Adore You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Prize-fighter and the Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khak-ka-Putla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Manjari". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Kid from Spain". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Sceta". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Disraeli". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Walls of Gold". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Night Flight". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Palooka". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Fiddlin Buckarro". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-0 a.m. Selection of Indian Music. 12-0 noon Selection of European Music. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.

5-15 to 6-30 p.m. Relay of Football Match from Cooperage. 6-30 to 8 p.m. Indian Music. 8-0 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Radio Hints (in Hindi). 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. weather report and News Bulletin (in English). 9-0 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

WOMEN'S SPINNING CONTEST

Smt. Nirmala Shroff Wins Keen Competition

The hand-spinning contest on Charka for women and girls, as previously announced, was held on Saturday and attracted considerable interest among the large crowds that were present at the Exhibition.

Though only 14 women competitors were present out of 17 whose names were entered in the list, the competition did not lack interest and displayed great dexterity and keen competition amongst the competitors. The standard of testing the yarn was based on uniformity, evenness, strength, count and speed of the yarn spun by the competitor.

The first prize has been taken away by Smt. Nirmala Shroff of Gandhi Seva Sena of Bombay. The second prize was taken away by Miss Savitri Killavala of Vile Parle and the third prize by Miss Anusuya Mashruwalla of Bombay, a matriculation student in the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High Sihool.

The Judges of the competition were Sjjt. Manohar Matubhai and Sjt. Narmad G. Vaidya.

KELKAR TO VISIT VAGHOTAN

RATNAGIRI, May 13.

It is reliably understood that Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Yadavji Trikamji and others are coming on May 16 to Vaghotan a village in the Vijayadurga creek.

The object of their visit is to personally inspect a palatial building worth more than Rs. 50,000 situated there and to consider to what best public cause, it can be dedicated. The buildings was formerly owned by Government and was recently sold by auction to one Maratha Vaidya for the paltry sum of Rs. 4,000. Mr. Marathe now wants to make a trust of this valuable property for the public good.—United Press.

Three of the members who took part in the Children's Fancy Dress Competition at the Khadi Exhibition: the "Doodwali", postman and clown.

JEALOUSY LEADS TO TRAGEDY

Gurkha Dies In Clash With Pathans

The vicinity of Poibavadi, Parel was in a state of panic in the small hours of Sunday morning when a clash occurred between a party of Pathans and Gurkha watchmen.

A Gurkha watchman was killed and two Gurkhas were seriously injured in the affray.

An urgent telephone message sent to the Bhoiwada Police Station brought a Police Officer with a posse of constables to the scene. The wounded were picked up and hurried to Hospital.

The Police then combed the whole vicinity for the alleged Pathan assailants and several houses were searched resulting in the arrest of Gulam Rasool Rajab Khan.

THE ASSAULT.

It appears that several Pathan watchmen had been recently replaced by Gurkh watchmen in that locality which gave rise to professional jealousy. Things seem to have come to a head on Sunday morning when the aggrieved Pathans, who had enlisted the sympathy of their friends, together with them, armed with lathis and knives went to Poibavadi. There they encountered the Gurkhas, who were taken unawares and being outnumbered, soon found a rain of lathi blows falling on them, while one of them, the headman, received serious stab wounds.

Sarishnand Raghnath, the headman, later succumbed to his injuries at the K. E. M. Hospital, one of the two remaining Gurkhas now lying in the Hospital being in a critical condition, his dying declaration was recorded by an Honorary Magistrate.

A blood-stained knife several lathis, two kookris found on the scene of the clash have been taken charge of by the Police.

Further investigations are in progress.

GLOB TROTTER IN BOMBAY

Young Muslim On First Stage Of Long Journey

Mr. K A Rahim, a 22-year-old Muslim youth from Delhi who started in 1929 on a tour round the world on foot came to the "Bombay Chronicle" office on Saturday morning and narrated his experience during the last two years. He started from Delhi on October 8th 1932 and travelled through Bihar, Orrisa, Eastern Bengal and Assam. From there, he went to Cocanada, Madras and then to Hyderabad (Dn). From Hyderabad he visited Sholapur and Poona. He will start on Monday the 14th instant at 8 a.m. from Rajabai Tower, Bombay, with a new companion Mr. V V Savai on foot. They will proceed to Poona, Nasik, Dhulia Mhov, Indore, Jhansi Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares and Calcutta.

He intends to travel through Tibet to China and Japan.

Hitherto he has not met with any serious accidents. The only time he was confronted with any trouble was when he was caught hold by some villagers, forty miles away from Cocoanada, the ignorant people mistaking him for a spy and burning his belongings including his dairy and an autograph book.

In Tipperah District (Assam) he saw, he says, naked men and women living in some mountainous regions. He found them quite and hospitable and they treated him with kindness and courtesy. He also saw tigers, elephants and other wild animals in this Tract of land.

GHASTLY PARCEL

Dead Body Of New Born Babe Recovered From Peppermint Tin On Train

The dead body of a new-born babe was found inside a peppermint tin in the third-class compartment of the B.B. and C.I. Railway train at Borivli on Friday last. The police are making enquiries in this connection.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Record Of All-Round Progress

Among the several Life offices started by business men in Bombay, the Zenith occupies a prominent position. Working on conservative and cautious lines, it has according to its seventeenth annual report just issued, built up a life Assurance Fund of Rs. 11,42,000. Starting in 1916 with just Rs. 50,000 paid up capital, it has slowly but surely forged ahead, and year after year has aimed more at consolidating and strengthening its position than acquiring big business. Sir H. M. Mehta is its chairman and Mr. Byramji Hormasjee its Manager. The report for the year shows marked all round progress. The Life Funds have increased to Rs. 11,42,000 and so have the Assets to Rs. 13,14,000 again Rs. 1,95,000 have been further invested in Government Securities making 10-1/2 lacs in all, and though 27-1/2 lacs of new business was completed in the year the amount paid to policy holders and their heirs is actually less by Rs. 24,000, than the claims paid in the previous year.

The strong point of the Zenith has been its investment pushing. As the Directors report shows, its articles of association only permit investment of its surplus funds in Government Securities and Securities classified in the Trust Act. The Zenith has strictly adhered to them, and year after year, whether the security prices were high or low, its surplus funds were invested in them. Good as this may be, the time has come when the Company may safely invest in sound buildings or first mortgages, which are not only legitimate for life assurance purposes but which, considering present market prices, offer and yield a good return by way of interest.

The operations of the Zenith extend all over India. With branch offices at Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Karachi, Delhi, and Goa, its activities are extending far and wide.

WARNING TO PUBLIC

Maulana Nuruddin, Assistant Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, writes:—

I have been been informed that some persons are collecting funds in the name of the Jamiat Ulema for the reconstruction of Bihar Mosques by selling printed tickets which are said to have been issued by the Jamiat. I, therefore, take this opportunity to warn the public to beware of such persons. The Jamiat Ulema-i-Hind has not opened any separate fund either for the repairs of Bihar Mosques or for the relief of Bihar sufferers, but has advised the Muslims to send all their donations connected with earthquake relief direct to the office of the Amara Shariat, Bihar Sharif.

INSURANCE WILL WORK MIRACLES

K. S. R. Iyer Deplores Official Apathy

The opening ceremony of the Chief Agency of the Popular Insurance Co., Ltd. in Bombay took place at Sheikh Memon Street on Friday last. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, presided.

Mr. B. Vittal Rau, Managing Director of the Company, in welcoming the guests, gave a history of the Company from its start in September 1929. He stated that this was the first life insurance company in the whole of Karnatak and Kerala. He appealed to the Bombay people to support the company.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, in declaring the Chief Agency open, wished the new Agency all luck and prosperity. He added that he himself was a firm believer in the benefits of life insurance and consequently was a policy holder paying his premiums regularly.

Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Secretary, Jupiter General Insurance Co., also addressed the gathering, and gave a rapid review of the growth of life insurance all the world over in general, and in India in particular. He laid stress on the fact that the progress of life insurance in the advanced countries was due to the faith evinced by Kings and their representatives in the institution of insurance. But in India, however, Mr. Iyer pointed out that it was difficult to get any Government representative to show much interest in this all important line. He drew the attention of the public to the celebrattions of "Insurance Days" in many parts of the world, where insurance has rapidly developed; for instance in Italy and America Sgr. Mussolini and President Roosevelt have joined the public in the celebrations and in giving fillip to life insurance. Mr. Iyer suggested that there should be more distinguished people like Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to carry the message of life insurance to the hearts of the people. Mr. Iyer also pointed out that the potentiality for life insurance in India was very great, and that if the progress of the last 10 years was an index of what the future will be, it is miracle that is going to happen in life insurance even in India.

Dhrangadhra State People's Conference

A General Meeting was held on 6th May under the auspices of Dhrangadhra Prajakiya Mahamandal, when Sjt. Kasalchand M. Shah presided and in which the following resolutions were passed.

The Bombay Prajamandal of Dhrangadhra Prajakiya Mahamandal, Ahmedabad, to hold the First Session of Dhrangadhra Rajya Parishad in Bombay, but looking to the present situation and concurring in the opinion with the members of other Praja-Mandal's workers and well-wishers, that the same will be most suitable if held in Ahmedabad, this Meeting resolves that the First Session of Dhrangadhra Rajya, Praja Parishad be held in Ahmedabad and Sjt. Mohanlal P. Sanghvi be selected as the chairman of the Reception Committee and Sjt. Amratlal D. Sheth as president.

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL CONDEMNED.

This Meeting condemns the Princes' Protection Bill which is recently passed in both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

APPOINT INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

This Meeting regrets for the policy adopted by the Government, in not taking any action against the alleged mismanagement prevailing in Dhrangadhra State, inspite of requests by Dhrangadhra Prajakiya Mahamandal to appoint an Independent Inquiry Committee and an Administrator to redress the long standing grievances of Dhrangadhra people.

FACTION FIGHT IN PUNJAB

AMRITSAR, May 13.

A free fight between two sections of Sikh Jats is reported from village Kamalpur in Sarhali police station. Several persons are reported to have been injured and one Chanda Singh is said to have died as a result of a spear-thrust.

No arrest has been made so far.—United Press.

Mysore Swadeshi Exhibition

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem, ex-president of Indian National Congress, will open the Mysore Second Swadeshi Exhibition. It is definitely settled to have the Exhibition from June 18th to 27th.

Rs. 5 Lakhs Donated For Industrial Home For Parsis

Sir S. Billimoria Stresses Need For Bold And Vigorous Policy For Community's Progress

A philanthropic Parsi lady has set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the establishment of an industrial home for the Parsis. The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, intend starting the home for the benefit of those Parsis who have been thrown out of employment.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE & PARSIS

Request For Reservation Of Seats Turned Down?

It is understood on reliable authority that the Government of Bombay have not complied with the request of the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, for the reservation of five seats for Parsi boys in the Engineering College of Poona. The trustees were prepared to bear the training expenses of each Parsi student in the event of their application being accepted by Government.

Two years ago, it will be remembered, Mr. S. F. Markham, who submitted his report to the Trustees on the social and eccnomic conditions of the Parsi community, recommended to the effect that steps should be taken to provide better facilities for students to prosecute their technical studies in a college, such as. the Engineering College at Poona and that they should be encouraged to do so as the number of Parsi students being trained there was very small.

The Trustees accepted this recommendation and decided to address Government in the matter. Government's reply, it is learnt, is to the effect that the number of Parsi students receiving training in the College, every year is fairly satisfactory and that there is no reason why special seats should be reserved for them there.

It appears that Government's attitude in respect of this question has created disappointment among the Trustees.

ALL TRUSTS SHOULD COMBINE

Sir S. Billimoria's Suggestion For Relief To Parsis

"Our difficulties are many; our problems are great; but they are members of the community are neither so many nor so great as to be insurmountable if the willing to work selflessly, vigorously and loyally as one united team, with only one common goal in view—the all-round betterment of the Parsis", declares Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, a trustee of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, and other charity trusts and institutions, in a letter to Lady Navajbai Tata, referring to her circular inviting the views of the leaders of the Parsi community on important problems affecting the community.

The first and right step towards the economic betterment of the community", says Sir Shapurji, "is for the various trusts to coordinate their method of giving relief to those who are in need of it. "Speaking from personal experience, I am sorry to have to say that all the trustees of the various charities do not yet see eye to eye on any scheme of coordination, but view it rather as an encroachment on their rights as trustees. I am of the opinion that no spade work is possible unless all these trustees sink their petty differences, and are prepared to work for the welfare of the community."

Scheme Under Consideration

Referring to the housing problem, Sir Shapoorji says that the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat have now under contemplation a scheme to provide accommodation for some 1,200 poor Parsis, and have personally inspected suitable sites for the construction of buildings.

With regard to the system of giving doles to the poor and the needy, Sir Shapoorji is definitely of the opinion that the moment these doles are stopped, as suggested in certain quarters, the misery and starvation of those who receive them now will be intensified. He suggests, at the same time, that efforts should be made to find suitable work for the able-bodied persons among the applicants for doles.

Alluding to the question of unemployment, Sir Shapurji points out that the Parsi Panchayat has given serious consideration to the problem, and it intends starting, within the next few months, an industrial home for those who have been thrown out of employment and are in distress.

Sir Shapoorji thinks that the establishment of a women's college will discourage the "present craze for civil marriages, which in a great measure if not entirely, is due to co-education in cosmopolitan or inter-communal institutions." He understands that some nuns from Europe are prepared to come out to India solely with the object of undertaking the proper education of girls of all nationalities, if they are provided with the bare necessities of life. If the trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities were to take the lead in the matter, several prominent ladies would be willing to finance such an institution.

In the opinion of Sir Shapoorji, a bold and vigorous policy for the community's progress is needed, and all the trusts should combine to make charity practical and successful.

Dr. Rangachari Memorial

MADRAS, May 12.

To take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. S. Rangachari, a meeting was held last evening at the residence of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Advocate General to the Government of Madras, which was attended by a large number of influential people.

An influential Committee was appointed and it was resolved to issue an appel to the public to subscribe liberally to the Dr. Rangachari Memorial Fund. The funds that have already been collected by the "Hindu" will also be merged in this.

Messrs. K. Srinivasan, M. Baktavatsalam and N. S. Mani were appointed the conveners for the Committee.—United Press.

TRIPLE ATTRACTION AT
The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Warner Bros. Musical
'I Adore You'
Starring
MARGOT GRAHAME
MR. COCHRAN'S REVUE
Also
A Film of H. R. H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE F. A. CUP FINAL.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP AT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST TWO FISTED LOVE STORY
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE
Prize Fighter and the Lady'
Starring
MAX BAER—MYRNA LOY
JACK DEMPSEY
PRIMO CARNERA.

TWO COMEDY FEATURES THIS WEEK
TO-NIGHT 3-30 & 6-30 P.M. PATHE TO-NIGHT 10 P.M. ONLY
CHARLIE RUGGLES AND MARY BOLAND
IN A HILARIOUS AMERICAN MADE COMEDY
"MAMA LOVES PAPA"
HENRY KENDALL BINNIE BARNES CYRIL MAUDE
IN LONDON FILMS' DELIGHTFUL COMEDY FULL OF HUMOR
"COUNSEL'S OPINION"
Both a riot of Laughter from Beginning to End.
Also "Cup Final"
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FOR A DARING NEW SLANT ON DARING WOMEN
LOOK THROUGH
"THE KEYHOLE"
Warner Bros' hit with
KAY FRANCIS—GEORGE BRENT
Book in advance. Phone 41561.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 14, 1934

BOMBAY'S LEAD

The Conference of Bombay Congressmen held on Saturday reveals more clearly than did the similar conference held some days earlier the new tendencies in Congress policy and tactics. One of these tendencies is the approval, however qualified, of the use of the Legislative Councils in the present stage of the country's struggle for Swaraj. And the other is the fast-growing popularity of a thorough-going Socialist programme among Congressmen, especially the younger generation. These tendencies show the determination of Congressmen not only to carry on their struggle for freedom on an extended front but also to enlist in it the active and sustained support of the workers and peasants, without whose co-operation no struggle for Swaraj can ever be possible and whose co-operation will be available to the full only if they are convinced that the Swaraj aimed at is really to their advantage.

Congress Control Essential

The use of the Councils is not a new feature in Congress policy But what is now notable is that even the so-called No-changers, led by Mahatma Gandhi himself, have readily agreed to Council entry by Congressmen and are extremely anxious to help the Council-seekers in all possible ways. Nay, most Congressmen including No-changers are now so earnest about the use of the Councils that they would no longer leave the Council policy to the Swarajists, maintaining only a benevolent neutrality towards them but would themselves regulate that policy. This change was conspicuous at Saturday's conference, which resolved that "any programme of Council entry that may be accepted by the Congress should be carried out by the Congress itself," only four persons voting against the proposition. It is surprising that Mr. K. M. Munshi should have opposed such a resolution so much to the advantage of Council-seekers. It was a most unconvincing argument of his that Congress control of Councils would adversely affect the prestige of a great organisation that has been the exponent of direct action. Council work assumes suspension of direct action; and if at present the Congress can accept responsibility for its Parliamentary Wing's policy without loss to its prestige, it can as well safeguard that prestige by a real control over that policy. Those Council-seekers who shirk direct Congress control are likely to give one the suspicion that they are anxious to do several things in the Councils unacceptable to the Congress. Moreover, it is not fair for them to accept full Congress support without full Congress control.

Towards Socialism

Far more significant than Congressmen's widening approval of Council entry is their enthusiasm for a sound Socialist programme. In many provinces definite Congress Socialist groups have been formed and in Bombay it is now obviously dominating the Congress organization. And such is the Congress Socialists' earnestness about their programme and such their growing popularity that at the next elections in all the Congress organizations they have a good chance of securing a majority in many provinces. That is one reason why at the Bombay Conference the Socialists have decided that a new programme should not be decided upon by the All-India Congress Committee, which they fear may be too conservative, but should be left to the plenary session of the Congress. But in distrusting the A.I.C.C. the Socialists have done less than justice to the soundness and the appealing power of their programme and their own power of pursuasion. The A.I.C.C. has not only every right to devise a new programme in an emergency but it is also its duty to do so in the present position and avoid waste of time in holding up Congress work till a plenary session is convened. We trust the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting will not only decide upon a new programme but would also include in it most of those features urged by Socialist Congressmen that are calculated to enlist the support of workers and peasants in the future stages of the struggle for freedom. We feel confident that the lead given by Bombay in respect of a Socialist programme and Congress control of Council policy will be promptly followed by other provinces.

A Sensational Document

Serious allegations made continuously by those who have at all been earnestly interested in International affairs have now been raised from the level of commonplace to that of the grave. They have been, shall we say sensationally and authoritatively, confirmed by a Commission of the League of Nations. Appointed to investigate into the causes of the war between Paraguay and Bolivia the Commission in a "report, which is one of the most forceful documents ever issued by the League points out that European countries are supplying most up-to-date armaments to both belligerents, who do not produce armaments in any quantity themselves." And it suggests that "war between Paraguay and Bolivia will cease immediately if other nations stopped supplying arms" to them.

Two things emerge clearly out of this. It is, firstly, private manufacture and trade of arms that is mainly and directly responsible for war. It is to the interest of armament firms—and they are very conscious of it—to encourage war with all its inhuman horrors and brutalities. Among the many monstrosities to which the world is subject there is nothing more terribly dangerous than private manufacture of arms, or rather manufacture free from open international control. The report also constitutes a grave indictment of the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations and the cynical hypocrisy of its member States. What can be more revolting to all sense of decency than that nations condemning solemnly, at Geneva, the war in South America, should all the time be conniving at efforts, and thereby deliberately helping, to feed that very war?

Mr. Satyamurti's Assurance

Apropos of his statement about the Constituent Assembly and our comments thereon, Mr. Satyamurti writes: "You will notice that in that very statement I had added that if the Congress so desired it might accept adult franchise on the Gandhian model. I was only hinting of practical difficulties. I am entirely in favour of adult franchise if it can be worked for the Constituent Assembly." We are glad to publish Mr. Satyamurti's rejoinder and his assurance.

Our comments were intended to emphasise the fact that adult franchise constitutes the cornerstone of Congress policy and can in no circumstances be ignored or neglected. We are not unconscious of "practical difficulties" in having a Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise. We realise them. But these difficulties should be acknowledged only for the purpose of overcoming them and for nothing else. In our opinion no Congressman, worth his salt, can compromise on this point. And we earnestly hope Mr. Satyamurti agrees with us.

DUMPING OF SUGAR BY JAVA

How Excise Duty Is Detrimental To Indian Industry

(By Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji.)

Till 1930 the sugar industry was foreign to India and only a few people here knew enough about it. But ever since the passing of the Sugar Protection Act of 1932 everybody's attention is being increasingly drawn towards it. Within a short space of two years sugar mills are being set up so rapidly that it is said that our country may be producing sufficiently for our own consumption very shortly.

This phenomenal growth of our industry came as a surprise and shock to Java; for Java was very proud of its own efficiency and consequent low cost of production. It believed India to be very inefficient and that we could never produce except at a high cost. It also laboured under the impression that India being under foreign yoke would never be in a position to raise up a tariff wall. All these blind beliefs and pet prejudices about Indian efficiency made them complacent. Their informants, the Dutch traders in India, encouraged them in their prejudices. They never thought of such a high tariff wall coming into existence. To make matters worse for them there came a 25 per cent surcharge on duty. This worsened the situation—bad luck indeed for Java.

Falling Exports

Simultaneously with the rise of industry in our country there were other economic forces at work throughout the world which also had their full effect on Java industry. One of the obvious results of the last world war was to introduce economic nationalism in all countries. Every country tried to be as self-sufficient as possible and raised up high tariff walls. Java exports suffered heavily and began to fall like a pack of cards.

Before we proceed further let us review Java's statistical position. Below are given the figures of the last five years of Java exports to foreign countries:—

		In tons.
(1)	1929-30	24,32698
	1930-31	20,99576
	1931-32	15,72911
	1932-33	13,19663 (approximate)
	1933-34	11,88122

(2) Total production in Java during last five years:—

		In tons.
	1929-30	29,41790
	1930-31	29,69180
	1931-32	28,43152
	1932-33	26,10782 (on 31st Dec.)
	1933-34	14,01000

(3) Stock in Java on 31st December during last five years:—

		In tons.
	1929	90,1000
	1930	12,57000
	1931	26,61000
	1932	28,69000
	1933	27,61000

(4) Java's last five years' export to India.

		In tons.
	1929	10,74000
	1930	10,01934

(Continued on page 10)

AN UNPLEASANT POSSIBILITY

(A correspondent writes to say that he will be glad to give particulars to any-one who wants them, of a scheme which describes how to make money and to put an end to all kinds of ills).

The dark old days are a thing of the past,
Gone are the bad old times;
Here's a friend savin' "Joy at last!"
Oh! past are the days of crimes!"
You've but to go and see him,
And praise and court and tea him,
And if you can, just fee him—
And you'll have lots of dimes!
There'll no more be murder or robbing,
There'll no more be poverty or fights;
There'll no more be cause for sobbing,
And no more luckless wights—
We'll've pots of money,
And life'll be sweet as honey
Though it does seem somewhat funny
That there'll be NO more blights!
The only thing that I fear is
That when I learn the art
O' saving m'self and my dearies,
Such a shock will dart
Into my mind and body
That I'll turn a-gaudy
And like a foolish noddy—
I'll break my heart!!!

—"CHRONICLER."

OUR LONDON LETTER : : : British Labour's Interest In India: Demand For Constituent Assembly

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 5, (By Air Mail).

We have finished a week full of controversies on all subjects. We started the week by discussing the prospects of the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley on Saturday last where over 90,000 gave a tremendous cheer to Manchester City for taking away the Silver Trophy once again to the North by defeating their more unfortunate fighters, the Portsmouth team. And we have ended the week's gossip this morning with the story that gangster Dillinger is visiting England to give us an exhibition of his marvellous feats in America.

In British politics Parliament witnessed a vehement and furious controversy between the Duke of Atholl and Sir Thomas Inskipp, the Attorney General, over the Duke's allegation in the House of Lords that representatives of Scotland Yard asked him to commit perjury in connection with his recent effort to collect moneys for British charities by means of raising lotteries as a counter blast to the Irish Sweepstakes. As the Attorney-General denies the allegation which the Duke once again asserts, the controversy is being carried a stage further by the setting up of a special committee of inquiry which may mean a good deal of burden on the tax-payers.

A LABOUR CONTROVERSY

The refusal of the Labour Party to participate in the May Day demonstration on Tuesday last has brought forth a tremendous wave of rage from the ranks of the Communists and the I.L.P. The Communist and I.L.P. demonstrations held in the country to demonstrate the solidarity of the working class were, unlike the demonstrations in other European countries, as peaceful and solemn as the procession staged every year for the heralding of the Lord Mayor of London. Though the I.L.P. Group avoided any criticism of the Labour Party for not associating with the workers' demonstrations, the Communists made it a controversial issue from their platform as to suggest that the Labour Party had deserted the Socialist flag. The responsible members of the Labour Party have replied to the Communist allegation by issuing a manifesto to the rank and file on the importance of the May Day but urging them not to strike work as suggested by the Communists. This controversy has become one-sided since the Labour Party has refused to enter into any argument with the Communists by rebuking them with a remark that "where argument falls abuse prevails".

INDIAN ROPE TRICK

The local Magic Circle has set yet another country-wide controversy over the already much-discussed Indian Rope Trick. After nearly three years of investigation the Circle announced during the week its findings that the Rope Trick was nothing but bunkum. A galaxy of "authorities" on India has taken a hand in this controversy in which a prominent part is being played by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Rothermere and his paper the "Daily Mail". The newspaper which has been carrying on the anti-Indian campaign in this country has found ample material in the Rope Trick controversy to ridicule those Indians who have maintained that the Rope Trick had been performed in the past and can be performed in the future. Only yesterday, at Wembley they indulged in a joke to humour the spectators at the Rugby League match. Two of the players decided to perform the trick and they nearly succeeded in achieving the variation on the Indian version.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN

Rothermere's attitude on the Rope Trick controversy seems to be in keeping with his attitude on the general question of India. "Attack on all fronts" to save the Empire from the hands of Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues who are forcing the White Paper scheme on unwilling Indians—says his Lordship in his latest, anti-Indian crusade. He has produced for the benefit of his readers a brochure which he calls "Daily Mail 1934 India Blue Book". Lord Carson, in his Foreword from the sick bed, says:—"The proposal to abdicate British rule in India—for, disguise it as you will, that is the reality—is the most vital for us and for India that has arisen within the lifetime of the present generation". The old veteran of the anti-Irish Brigade has recommended his Press Lord's publication, which sings from page to page glories of Britain for the great work that she has done for the 350 million people of India who speak 222 languages. Curiously enough, Lord Rothermere has not been able to get new recruits to join his anti-Indian crusade as is demonstrated by the publica-

(Continued on page 12).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

VICEROY'S APPEAL.

Viceroys' appeals seldom command universal and public endorsement. But the one issued by Lord Willingdon regarding Bihar belongs to the category of rare exceptions. We congratulate His Excellency and are even grateful that Bihar should have occupied a prominent place in his thoughts on the eve of his departure for England on a mission with which the Indian public has really little concern and no sympathy. "From the short visit", Lord Willingdon says, "that I paid to the devastated areas I can say quite definitely that a much larger sum will be required if we are to help all those of our fellow-citizens in Bihar". This is but a modest statement of the facts, and we urge on the public the necessity of realising it and continuing to be conscious of it. We hope the Viceroy's appeal will not fall on deaf ears. The rich representatives of vested interests should respond to him as a matter of double duty.

"KEEPING THE RING . . ."?

What has Mr. Bell to say now about "keeping the ring clear"? A cable sent from London by Mr. Tom Mann offering greetings and encouragement was not allowed to reach the addressee and the Bombay strikers. Is this keeping the ring clear? Worse still, a sum of £10 was also telegraphed early in May by Mr. Mann towards the relief of strikers. It has yet to reach its destination. What has happened to it? Has the money also been intercepted in pursuance of the declared policy of keeping the ring clear? Does neutrality involve depriving strikers of the means, however humble and insignificant, of escaping starvation? Will Government say something about the fate of the money and the cables? Perhaps, their case is that Tom Mann is a Communist. If that is so we should like Government to come out openly with it.

THE POET'S CRY.

Speaking at a reception given to him by the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Colombo, Doctor Tagore made some bitter remarks about the financial apathy of his countrymen, remarks that deserve notice. "It is a matter of shame and sorrow," he said, "to realise that aliens can better appreciate my works and personality than my countrymen. I have been working for my ideal for thirty-three years almost unaided and the best of sympathy I could win was from overseas." It is possible that aliens have done a good deal for Vishwabharati. But his complaint against his fellow-countrymen is not altogether justifiable. The country is not only proud of him but has given material proofs of its sentiment. Its people are notoriously poor. And considering its poverty, we doubt, if there is any people in the world which has done proportionately as much for its National institutions and National Movements. True we have our rich zemindars and millionaires the large majority of whom live exclusively for themselves and will spend lakhs of rupees on "At Homes", banquets and other "functions" in honour of our great Aliens. But they are not the fault of India, they are her misfortune inevitable in her present condition.

NO MORE THREATS.

The reiteration by the Calcutta Europeans of their reactionary views on Indian constitutional reforms will do no good to the European community in India, let alone the people of the country, who will look after their own interests duly despite impediments. To suggest seriously that Federal responsibility should be postponed till after provincial autonomy has been proved to be a success, that provincial autonomy in Bengal should be restricted for the present, that the High Courts should be withdrawn from provincial control and that certain sections of the Police Department should be reserved to the Viceroy is to demonstrate the utter incapacity of the Europeans to understand the reality of the Indian situation. The Europeans will do well to realise betimes that Indians are no longer supplicants for political favours, to be grudgingly doled out to them by others but will win their rights by their own efforts. The sooner the Europeans in India reconcile themselves to this fact the better will it be for their own political or commercial interests in the country. Indians are now only amused at the threats or patronising talk of the Europeans in this country.

BURMA'S DEMAND.

The Annual Conference of the General Council of the Burma Association has done well to abandon completely its old boycott of the Legislative Councils and other elected bodies. It has already contested elections in the local Legislative Council and has thus been able to show that Burma is definitely against Separation. It has now decided to contest elections to all local self-governing bodies. One of its objects in doing so is, as Dr. B. Maw, Education Minister, put it, to support the country's demand for full responsible Government by demonstrating its fitness for such Government in all its departments. The G. C. B. A. has consistently demanded for Burma either Federation with India or complete responsible Government, if separated from India. We trust this demand will be adhered to by the representatives or that body in all elected bodies so that it should be impossible for the enemies of Burma to misrepresent her constitutional demand.

HELPING VESTED INTERESTS

The Government of Bengal have appointed a Board to advise them on matters agricultural. In view of the great importance of agriculture and the part it plays in the economic life of the country, this step would at least be a halting one in the right direction, were it not for the patently unsatisfactory, nay objectionable, composition of the Board. Nine out of twenty-four members will be officials and "the non-officials include well-known Hindu and Muslim land-owners and Europeans." The Board thus constituted will be fully representative of the official and the vested interests. The peasant who actually cultivates the land, will have little voice in the deliberations of the Board which will be monopolized by land-owners, officials and Europeans. "Matters, agricultural", which really mean matters of interest to the peasant, will be decided by persons definitely opposed to him. As such the establishment of this Board will be interpreted as another official measure to secure for land-owners and planters the maximum of security at the expense of the cultivator of the soil.

Mahatma Gandhi says he is entirely in the hands of his "jailor" Thakkar Bapa.

Cunning old man. He is actually running a parallel Jail Administration!

* * * *

"Hunger-Strike Man Released."

As a circumstantial confirmation of Sir Harry Haig's transfer from the Home Office?

* * * *

"Mrs. Naidu: I place my hand on my heart and say I represent my constituency (Roaring laughter)."

Reminds us of a literally long range exchange of press statements between the late Mahomed Ali and Jawaharlal, both entirely agreeing about Congress ex-Presidents being a "strange brood."

* * * *

"Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami seconded the amendment, but reserved his remarks."

Good. But can't he, we wonder, reserve a part of his name?

* * * *

The Epicurean Club, London, promises to its members such rarities as stuffed elephant, badger hams, bear steak and kangaroo tail soup.

The patrons of the India Defence League ought to join the club for a brief change from stuffed Churchills, hard-boiled O'Dwyers, Fage-Croft sharks, Salisbury sauce, minced Hoares, Derby soups, India a la cannibal and Houston Liquor.

* * * *

"MORE QUININE FOR INDIA"

This is not for those suffering from the White Paper Fever.

Not that they won't get their Bitter Pill. They certainly will—in good time.

* * * *

Speaking in one of the States towns in the South Maulana Shaukat Ali declared that "the communal poison should never be allowed to enter the States."

We go further. We strongly protest against it being manufactured in, even if for use exclusively by, British India.

* * * *

An Anglo-Indian contemporary is "gratified to observe that as the days pass the (strike) situation in Bombay remains quiet."

So are we. Emphatically.

The strikers too.

* * * *

"If there is one thing that may be said with confidence of the European situation it is that on a plebiscite taken now the Saar would declare with emphasis for return to Germany."

For our part we think that if there is one thing that may be said with confidence of the European situation, it is that nothing must be said with confidence.

* * * *

"Old Millionaire To Marry Minor Girl"

How dare you call him 'old', brother, when he is a millionaire?

* * * *

"The value of flying," observes the "C. & M. Gazette," "is gradually dawning upon this country."

It is. Indeed the local millowners think it already has.

* * * *

"Nothing," says a fashion note, "gives a woman greater zest for new life and romance than a change in her looks."

Which can be bought at any chemist's in liquid, viscid, powder and red-solid forms. Incidentally they change the looks of the poor hubby too.

* * * *

"LATEST SCORE IN M. C. C."

—A local confrere.

Monday is expected to witness Determined Batting in Australia.

* * * *

TOO TRUE

"Last night I dreamt a dream."

"Really?"

"Yeah. In my dream I held you in my arms and kissed you. What does that indicate?"

"That you were dreaming."

No Chance Of Mill Strike Settlement

WORKERS' FIRM STAND

Millowners' Propaganda Lorry Busy Distributing Leaflets

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The general strike of the Bombay Textile workers which was launched 21 days ago is dragging on without any chance of an early settlement. The efforts for an amicable settlement of the dispute initiated by Right Wing Labour leaders like Mr. M. Joshi seem to have made very little progress.

A prominent Right Wing Labour leader told "Chronicle" representative on Sunday that he saw no prospects of an early settlement and that the present deadlock in the mill industry might drag on for a considerably long time.

Due to the fact that only one mill was kept open on Sunday, the mill area presented a calm and peaceful appearance. There were however the usual meetings and demonstrations of strikers.

At three mass meetings held in the morning, the strikers resolved to carry on the strike till the millowners were in a mood to come to terms with the workers.

The counter-propaganda launched by the millowners was also in evidence at Parel on Sunday morning, when a motor lorry paraded the streets and distributed leaflets exhorting the strikers to give up the strike. These leaflets however were burnt at the meetings of the strikers.

A DAY'S WAGE TO BOMBAY STRIKE FUND

A. I. T. U. Congress President's Call To Workers

CAWNPORE, May 13

Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following appeal to the Indian Working Class:—

"For the last 20 days," the textile workers of Bombay have been carrying on their glorious fight against the offensive of the millowners on their standard of living.

"The Bombay workers are manfully facing these hardships, and they are bravely continuing their struggle with grim determination to fight to the finish. No repression and no coercion and pamphleteering by the millowners seem to have altered the resolution of the workers in the least.

CALL TO WORKERS.

"Up till now, the Sombay workers have been carrying on their struggle without any funds to support them. But now the stage has come when the entire working class in the contry must rise equal to the occasion and offer all possible support to the cause of the brave fighters.

I would put forth one practical suggestion. Let every employed worker, in whatsoever industry he may be working, contribute for the present only one day's wages to the strike fund and remit the same to Bombay through their Unions, or by groups where no Unions exist.

"I appeal to all the labour workers in the country, whatever be the school of thought to which they belong, to lose no time in organising such collections and thus give proof of their practical sympathy to their Bombay comrades."—United Press.

THE NAGPUR STRIKE

Demands Of Workers Are Moderate & Reasonable

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, Nagpur Textile Union, writes:—

Nine thousand textile workers have declared a general strike from the 1st of May, mainly as a protest against the wage cut effected in 1933. The responsibility of the present strike is entirely that of the local employers. In September 1933, a compromise was effected with the Union, through the intervention of Mr. W. V. Grigaon, I.C.S., the then Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur. This compromise was never carried out by the local employers in the spirit in which it was conceived. For the last eight months the Nagpur Textile Union, left no stone unturned to obtain a redress of the grievances of the textile workers, amicably. Representations were made to the management of both the local Mills and also to the Government Officers, but they all have turned a deaf ear to these grievances. It is only as a last resort that the textile workers have declared a general strike for the redress of their most modest and legitimate grievances.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The Nagpur textile workers are the most lowly paid workers in India; and these scandalously low wages have been reduced by 12-1|2 per cent to 14 per cent. in 1933. Compared to any other important textile centre in India, Nagpur textile workers have the lowest wages. Is there any wonder then, that these starvation wages should drive the workers to desperation and make them resort to a general strike? The Empress Mills have decreased the Provident Fund contribution, retrenched 20 workers and withdrawn all concessions which the Union was formerly enjoying. In the Model Mills the Union has not been recognised; Maternity Benefit Fund has been stopped on a most flimsy and preposterous pretext; workers are even prevented from attending Union meetings on the pain of dismissal from service. Wrongful dismissal is the order of the day. The Empress Mills have made fabulous profits in the past and on a share of face value of Rs. 500, it has paid dividend to the extent of nineteen thousand and eight hundred rupees till 1926. Even last year the Empress Mills have paid decent dividends. The Model Mills even have been paying dividends and if the Mills have not been paying higher dividends, it is certainly not the fault of the poor workers. Nagpur Mills have all the natural advantages of an up-country mill; but as the management is top-heavy and extravagant, especially in the Model Mills, they do not show enough profits. It can be thus very easily seen that the demand of the Nagpur textile workers are most moderate and reasonable.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC.

The Nagpur textile workers are determined to carry the fight to a finish. The Empress Mills are completely closed down. The Millowners' propaganda to run the mills on the 11th has proved a complete failure. The Model Mills workers are sure to join the General Strike very shortly. Thus about 13,000 textile workers will be involved in the strike. What has the local Government done to help the textile workers in their fight for decent living wage? On the eve of the General Strike, the Strike Committee of Nagpur Textile Union sent a telegram to His Excellency the Governor for sympathetic intervention in this industrial dispute. The attitude of the local officials smacks not of 'keeping the ring open' for Labour and Capital, but of putting all sorts of obstacles in "bona-fide" Trade Union activities. I hope that the local Government will throw all its influence to bring about a honourable settlement of the present industrial dispute. I am glad to find that the Nagpur public has supported the cause of the textile workers. The cause of the textile workers is the cause of suffering humanity and I hope the Nagpur public and the Trade Unions all over India will contribute liberally for the relief of the thousands of unemployed textile workers in Nagpur.

MADRAS BAR COUNCIL

Plans To Further Legal Studies

MADRAS, May 12.

The Madras Bar Council has taken an important step which vitally affects legal eductaion in this Presidency.

The Council has resolved to institute a course of lectures on important legal subjects to law apprentices which are intended to prepare them for the practice of the profession and also lectures on general subjects with a view to stimulating the interests of the students and profession in important departments of public laws.

Towards this end, the Council has decided to maintain a regular staff of lecturers.—United Press.

JAT WOMENS' CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. Ganashya Jat of Sikar, (one of the important Thakanas of Jaipur), states that the Jat Women Conference will take place in Katrathol and about 10,000 women are expected to participate.

Delegates from every part of Upper India, particularly from Rajputana have arrived.

Two Thakurs are alleged to have come to village Raswati with a certain number of horsemen and camelmen and forcibly taken possession of all the produce of the fields of the poor peasants of the village of Doshna and arrested those who resisted them.

KAPADVANI SWADESHI STORES

KAPADVANI, May 13.

The inaugural ceremony of the Hari Swadeshi stores was performed at Kapadvani by Seth Ranchhordas Amritlal, a well-known millowner and worker of Ahmedabad, in the presence of a large garthering.—United Press.

Lucknow's Sympathy With Bombay Workers

LUCKNOW, May 12.

At a well attended meeting held at Aminudulla Park under the presidentship of Sjt. P. K. Mukherjee, the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the citizens of Lucknow expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the strikers of Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur and Delhi and wishes them success in their fight for bread and justice and congratulates the comrades who are suffering imprisonment for their sake.

SEVEN THOUSAND IDLE

Lockout In Nagpur Mills

NAGPUR, May 12.

About 7,000 men have been rendered idle consequent upon the declaration by the Management of the Empress Mills of a lock-out until further notice. The notice to this effect posted at the Mills this morning, says that the operatives did not return to work despite the opportunity given to them. Hence their services have been terminated. All the 5 mills wills will remain closed till further notice and when re-opened, the operatives will be engaged on such terms as the management might decide at the time.

It will be recalled that the operatives have been on strike since May 5 resulting in complete stoppage of work. The Model Mills remain unaffected, working as usual despite propaganda of the Strike Committee.—A. P.

PEACE PARLEYS AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

Enquiries regarding the scheme of profit-sharing that is under discussion between the representatives of the Mill-owners Association and Labour Association show that the Mill-owners propose fixing a minimum wage with a sliding scale. They, however, suggest a reduction in the present scale for lean years like the present. They are hopeful of an amicable settlement with the Labour Association on these lines. —A. P.

Purohit Pratap Narainji, a "Tazimi Thikanedar" and premier Hindi poet of Jaipur.

CLERGY CAUSE OF HIS MISERY!

Strange Tale Of French Man Who Murdered His Wife

PARIS, May 12.

Michel Henriot who it is alleged has confessed to have murdered his wife, blames the local clergy for forcing him to find a bride through matrimonial advertisements according "Le Matin."

He says every time there is a question of marrying a lady of his own choice, the priests gave him such reports of bad character that the engagement was cancelled.

Henriot stated that his married life was unhappy, and alleged to have admitted that he shot his wife after a struggle in which blows were exchanged.—Reuter.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DEBTS

Repaid In Full Out Of Royalties On Books

LONDON, May 12.

Debts amounting to £81,000 which were left when Edgar Wallace, novelist and playwright, died two years ago, have now been paid in full out of royalties on his books and plays.—B. O. W.

"SEA THEME WITH STORM EFFECTS"

Broadcast Puzzles Wireless Operators

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WELLINGTON, May 12.

The Broadcasting of a sea theme with storm effects, including S. O. S. signals from the Christchurch last night, gave ships' wireless operators on Australian and New Zealand coasts a hactic half-hour during which they frantically endeavoured to locate the scene of danger.

High powered New Zealand morse wireless peremptorily ordered the ships' wireless operators off the air for quarter of an hour in its effort to locate the signals.

The origin of these perturbing signs of distress was only revealed to-day.

Nazi Raids On Evangelical Houses

BERLIN, May 12.

The dispute between the Nazi Church authorities and the Evangelical pastors flared into open warfare despite efforts at conciliation. Two hundred and fifty more pastors, summarily suspended, will hold unofficial services in hired halls and private houses to-morrow. Secret Police made fresh raids on houses despite the opposition of pastors and prevented them from entering their own churches.—Reuter.

NEW SHIPPING COMPANY

LONDON, May 12.

A new company under which the North Atlantic fleets of Cunard and White Star Lines are merged, was according to Jordan's list, registered on Thursday. Its title is Cunard, White Star Limited and its address is Cunard Buildings, Liverpool. The nominal capital is £10,000,000 in £1 shares of which 62 per cent. is to go to Cunard and 38 per cent. to White Star. The object of the company is to acquire all or any of the interests in North Atlantic shipping trade formerly belonging to Cunard Company and Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. A general outline was given in the House of Commons last February of the scheme by which it had been possible to reach an agreement with the Treasury under which, subject to certain arrangements, Government would make advances to provide for the completion of Cunard Liner "Number 534."—B. O. W.

"TRY AGAIN" GIRL AT BAGHDAD

(Special Cable.)

BAGHDAD, May 12.

Aviatrix Jean Batten arrived here to-day.

HUNGARY'S COMPLAINT AGAINST YUGO-SLAVIA

Frontier Incident Which Occasioned Dozen Deaths

GENEVA, May 12.

Hungary greatly surprised the diplomatic world by registering an official complaint with the League against Yugoslavia's action on the frontier for several years past, which occasioned the deaths of a dozen Hungarians. Yugoslav quarters make light of the complaint and say they have much more serious grievances against Hungarians. The matter will be entered upon provisional agenda during the forthcoming session of the Council which opens on Monday.—Reuter.

"BENGAL IS TESTING PLACE FOR BRITISH NERVE"

"Sunday Times" On Attempt On Bengal Governor's Life

LONDON, May 13.

"Bengal is a testing place for the nerve of British officials," declares "Atticus" in the "Sunday Times." "Nobly have they faced the trials. Sir John Anderson holds one of the keyposts of the Empire, for he has to curb terrorism without relaxing his efforts at sympathetic progressive Government. Britain possesses no more valuable public servant to-day. He has brilliant administrative talents and a kind of character which is more potent than brains, for he is a rare mixture of hard good sense with sympathy, firmness, and humour.—Reuter.

DARJEELING OUTRAGE

Two More Men Arrested & Remanded To Custody

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Special Police arrested this morning another young man named Mirmal Kumar Nandy in connection with the Darjeeling shooting outrage.

He along with Jagatjit Sarker, who was arrested to-day in North Calcutta was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded them to police custody till May 14 and 18 respectively.—United Press.

ZAMINDARS' SONS ARRESTED

Bail Urged

DARJEELING, May 12.

On behalf of 3 of the persons arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal at the Lebong race course on Tuesday last, an application for bail was made to-day before Mr. M. M. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, by Captain P. K. Rajumdar instructed by G. K. Banerjee, pleader.

Counsel stated that the names of the 3 boys were Amarendrakumar Bose, Rabindrakumar Bose and Susilkumar Bose. The first 2 were third year students of the Scottish Churches and Presidency Colleges respectively, while the third had appeared for the last B. A. examination from Ashutosh College. The first and second are sons of Nareshchandra Bose, zamindar of Bhowanipur, Calcutta, and the third is his grandson. Counsel added that Mr. Nareshchandra Bose was a thoroughly loyal zamindar and paid Government revenue amounting to over Rs. 80,000 yearly. He asserted that the boys had passed their lives with Mr. Nareshchandra Bose under his strict control and they had never been mixed up in any political matter nor had they any harmful political inclinations. They came to Darjeeling for a short change after their annual examinations and were putting up at the Snowview Hotel. On the Governor's Cup day they went to Lebong to see the races. Hearing the report of shots they got frightened and were running away when they were arrested on suspicion. His client, concluded Capt. Majumdar, was prepared to furnish bail for any amount to ensure the boys' presence in court.

Pending the police report the Magistrate has given permission for the supply of food and clothing to the boys who are now in jail hajat.—A. P.

ENGLAND ENJOYS BRILLIANT SUNSHINE

LONDON, May 12.

Following eleven hours of beautiful sunshine yesterday, England is enjoying similar weather with even higher temperature to-day. The King, who again rode in Hyde Park at an early hour this morning, went to the Kempton Park Races.—B. O. W.

No plague case is reported in Rangoon for week ending May, 5, while in the preceeding week one fatal case had been reported.

Stop Supply Of Arms

SUGGESTIONS TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

League Commission On How To End Paraguay-Bolivia War

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 13.

An indirect suggestion that the Granchaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia will cease immediately, if other nations stopped supplying arms to the belligerents, has been made in the report of the League Commission appointed to investigate the dispute, the British member of which was General Alexander Robertson.

The report which is one of the most forceful documents ever issued by the League points out that European contries are supplying most up-to-date armaments to both belligerents, who do not produce armaments in any quantity themselves. The report declares that the only hope of an effective settlement is more efficient collaboration of the League the United States and South American countries in order to end this "singularly pitiless and horrible" War, which, owing to wounded soldiers infecting whole districts with malaria and the fact that youths of both nations are being wiped out "represents a veritable catastrophe to the advance of civilisation in that part of America".—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE CONTROL

Senate Passes Bill With Amendments

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The Senate by 62 votes to passed the Stock Exchange Control Bill which the House of Representives had approved on May 4 As the Senate introduced certain amendments dealing with margins and regulatory body and exemption of the Foreign Securities the Bill will be submitted to a conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives, but sponsors of the Bill are confident that the matter will be speedily adjusted.—Reuter.

U. S. ULTIMATUM TO WHEAT CONFERENCE

ATHENS (Georgia), May 13.

Unless the London Wheat Conference reaches an agreement, the United States may remove the domestic wheat control and compete vigorously for world markets, according to the Secretary of Agriculture.—Reuter.

DUST MENACE IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, May 12.

Literally millions of tons of dust still hang threateningly over the American Continent constituting a phenomenon unique in the present generation.

Engineers are apprehensively watching the vast cloud which it is feared, may again descend on the New York City. Large numbers of cattle continue to die in the Middle West States. Throughout Minnesota, Dakota, Illinois the top soil was lifted by storm. It is estimated 5,000 tons of dust had deposited in Chicago alone.

President Roosevelt and the Members of the Cabinet are considering relief measures in the devastated areas. Federal observers in Lincoln Nebraska describe the plight of farmers as desperate and advocate the sowing of cattle feed crops in wheat acreage again in Minnesota which was abandoned under the restriction scheme.—Reuter.

WHEAT COMMITTEE MEETING

No Settlement Reached Regarding Minimum Price

LONDON, May 12.

The Wheat Advisory Committee, which held a meeting in London under the chairmanship of the American Ambassador, has failed to reach an agreement on a plan for fixing the minimum price, which had been adopted at the Rome Conference some time ago. According to a communique, one of the principal exporting countries, which though not officially named, is understood to be Argentina, is unable to consent to the plan, and other countries, who would have accepted it if agreement had been unanimous, have consequently withdrawn their approval. The Conference has, however, appointed a sub-committee consisting of the United States, Canada and Australia to consider possible alternative plans to improve the minimum prices. This sub-committee will send its recommendations to the Governments before the next session of the Wheat Advisory Committee which will meet in London on June 27.—B. O. W.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

Dutch Govt. Determned To Enforce International Agreement

HAGUE, May 12.

It is understood that a temporary export duty on native rubber production is being imposed by the Government of the Dutch East Indies with the object of enforcing the distribution quota between the plantation and native production. The Government are resolutely determined to enforce the international agreement and not to allow native growers to endanger restriction to the detriment of the plantation interests.—Reuter

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 11.

The Privileges Committee sat nearly two hours morning, and then adjourned to 4 p.m. on May 16. It is learnt on good authority that the Committee will be unable o finish the work before Whitsun.—Reuter.

Young Whale In The Mediterranean

NAPLES, May 12.

A young 16 ton whale is causing excitement in the Mediterranean into which it slipped by eluding the vigilance of the keepers at Gibralter Rock.

A motor boat with armed machine guns chased the intruder when it invaded the local tunney-fishing waters. Even if it survives the bullets it is not expected to live long on account of shortage of suitable fish diet. —Reuter.

Death Of Sir John Sumner

LONDON, May 12.

Death has occurred of Sir John Sumner.—Reuter.

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Readers' Views

The Mill Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was only in the opening years of the present century that the value of a strike as a weapon receved general recognition from workers in India. Since then in Bombay and other industrial centres, strikes have given serious set-backs to our rapidly increasing industrial development. Bombay is once again in the throes of strike. The causes of strikes are, of course, very varied embracing all the matters relating to conditions of employment on which differences may arise between employers and employed. Experience shows, however, that the great bulk of disputes relate to question of wages. The present wage system thus entails serious drawbacks under any form of organization. Luckily a great majority of strikes are of short duration. Some end in favour of millowners; some in favour of labourers; while others are compromised. The Bombay strike will also end in one of these ways. In this way at every time trouble is averted temporarily. But after a year or two the same scenes confront us again. The rapid growth of militant movement among labourers, the increasing tension between the opposing groups of employers and the employed, the losses and disturbances from strikes and lock-outs, have set people to considering ways of lessening the causes of strife. Among the proposed measures are—"industrial democracy", trade unions, co-operative methods, profit sharing, welfare arrangements, sliding scales of wages and arbitration. But these are mere palliatives and not panaceus of evil. Human genius so far has failed to devise any lasting solution. A clear cut solution is really difficult to give as the essential requisite in preventing strikes viz., the maintenance of harmonious relations between employers and employees, two co-efficients of a joint result, largely depends upon the change of heart on the part of our captains of industry. But to expect any change of heart, even to the extent of humiliatarian treatment to labourers from our millowners is moonshine as it will directly affect their pockets. On the other hand workers' claim for at least living wage cannot be denied. Under these circumstances, until any lasting solution comes out it is the bounden duty of Government to end this strike so as to prevent discontent among the workers, which may be a fruitful source of recurring frictions between employers and employees, to prevent huge immediate loss to the nation by the suspension of industry and to save industry for which the Government and people have been paying largely. Let us hope that master minds on this problem will find out a lasting solution of this master problem of age at no distant date.—Yours, etc.

K. M. SOLANKI.

Vankaner,
May 12.

Bihar Relief Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Edinburgh Indian Association desire to inform you that they organised a Relief Fund in the City of Edinburgh (Scotland) for the benefit of the Indian Earthquake victims in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. This Fund has been supported by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Sir Thomas H. Holland the Principal of the Edinburgh University. We have been able to raise a total sum of £952 (Rupees 12,680) by donations in the City. This amount will be forwarded to the Viceroy of India's Relief Fund through the Lord Mayor of London who has made a National Appeal for the Relief Fund in this country. Our Fund has been raised by the sole efforts of Indian students at present in Edinburgh, who are deeply grieved by the appalling disaster which has befallen their country, men, women and children, as a result of the earthquake shock in January of this year. They wish to convey their heartfelt sympathy and partake in the sorrows of those families who have lost property and relatives in the disaster.—Yours, etc.,

NAWABZADA M. W. ALWI,
Edinburgh Indian Association.
11 George Square,
Edinburgh.

Smuggled Silver?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently a very large quantity of English-bar-silver has been offered for sale on the Bombay Bullion Market at comparatively low rates. This has, naturally set Indian bullion merchants thinking over solution of this paradoxical position, as the price of silver in London is higher than what it is at our end,, and with the present duty on silver it would never pay any one to import silver and sell the same in the local market.

The only logical conclusion one can arrive at is that these English bars must have been smuggled into India. The very rigid regulations at Indian State ports must make it almost impossible to smuggle these bars through Kathiawar ports. So evidently, the bars in question are smuggled overland, over the Northern frontiers or via Baluchistan. If one were to study carefully recent figures for silver exports from London this surmise obtains every support. Recent figures mention that during the second half of April London exported to Beyrut and Bunder Abbas £2,80,000 sterling worth of silver. It is a known fact that recent shipments to Persian ports, from London have enormously increased, and are much beyond the average consumption of these ports.

Considering the difficulties and the very great risk run, it is difficult to explain the handling of such large quantities.

Probably the situation is a complicated one but it is to be hoped that the Indian Government will take this matter up because this unchecked smuggled supply is not only putting regular Indian dealers to heavy loss but must be a heavy drain on the Indian revenue in these days of financial stress.—Yours, etc.,

"SURPRISED."

May 11.

Vile Parle Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A great inconvenience is caused to pedestrians including men, women and children who have to go from one side to other of the town by the restrictions the railway authorities daily put for using the railway bridge at Vile Parle.

It is a matter of great regret and surprise that the municipality, consisting of so many leading members, one is likely to infer, is indifferent to the inconvenience to which they themselves and so many others are often put.

The pedestrians who cross the Railway bridge have to buy tickets for going from one side to the other. Thus the people are put to a lot of unnecessary expense and inconvenience which they cannot afford to meet with, in the least.

If the Railway authorities want only season ticket holders and "bona fide" passengers to use the bridge, they should make arrangements to provide wicket gates for the rest of the town dwellers. In this matter I greatly feel that a public meeting of the citizens of the Vile Parle should be convened at an early date to discuss the Railway-Municipal hitch and resolutions should be passed at the meeting, appointing an executive committee to take necessary steps in the matter, to send a letter to the G. T. M. of the Railway Company with as many signatures as possible of citizens of Vile Parle requesting him to provide wicket gates and requesting the local Municipality to expedite in the matter to get facilities for the public.—Yours, etc.,

BATUBHAI DESAI.

Vile Parle, May 12.

SURTAX ON RICE IMPORT INTO GOA

Trade Agreemcnt With Govt. Of India Urged

BOMBAY, May 12.

A lengthy telegram has been addressed to the Governor-General of Portuguese India by the Goan Union of Bombay protesting against the proposed surtax on rice imported from British India. It is pointed out that such a tax will hit the masses and will upstt the economic equilibrium of the country. The telegram urges the Government of Portuguese India to enter into an agreement with Indian Government by which exports from Portuguese India into British India may be reduced to mutual advantage.—A.P.

"ORGANIZE HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY"

Mr. Pantulu's Address On Village Economics

MADRAS, May 12.

Under the auspices of the Madras Junior Liberal League, a Summer School of Politics and Economics was inaugurated at the premises of the Y.M.C.A. last evening, by Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Advocate-General.

The object of the Summer School is to provide young and old with up-to-date knowledge on various topics of political importance. This is the first school of its type in India.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar made an impassioned plea for the quest after knowledge, and said that it was absolutely essential for the young men to know at least something of everything in order that they might be able to appreciate things happening about them. Thinking, he said, should be based on vast reading and experience, and it should always precede action. He confessed that he was willing to be educated with reference to several matters and hoped that those attending the School would make proper use of the facilities afforded to them. He said that it was not always possible to make persons who are regarded as masters of particular subjects speak on them and therefore congratulated the school on its having chosen the proper man for lectures under its auspices.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu delivered the inaugural address on "Economics of Village and Domestic Industries," in the course of which he referred to the hand-loom weaving industry. He said that there were about 2½ million hand-looms in the country, supporting about 10 million rural folk and producing about 1,700 million yards of yarns valued at about 37½ crores of rupees annually. The abolition of the excise duty on Indian mill cloth, coupled with the imposition of a protective duty on textile imports, had hit the hand-loom industry very hard, and it was unfortunate that the mill-owners could not find their way to accept the suggestion to the levy of a cess or ascheme of quota.

NEED FOR ADJUSTMENT.

He stressed the need for some internal adjustment in the production of cloth between the hand-looms and the power-looms, since the hand-looms consumed about a third in the quantity of the Indian Mill yarn.

Continuing, the speaker said that it should be made possible to exclude the Indian Mills from production of the counts of cloth which form the bulk of the output of the hand-loom industry. Though the Government have now levied an 'ad valorem' duty on yarn of counts 50's and above, the hand-looms were still compelled to obtain the bulk of their requirements in yarn from Indian mills leaving the mills free to compete with hand-woven goods made out of these yarns.

Concluding, Mr. Ramadas Pantulu said that the solution lay in organising the hand loom weaving industry on co-operative lines.—United Press.

DUMPING OF SUGAR BY JAVA

(Continued from page 8).

1931	....	4,81819
1932	....	3,13890
1933	....	1,92665

Chadbourne Plan

Owing to falling exports during these five years these efficient people had to take stock of their own position. Their biggest buyer, viz., India began to slip through every month. Other importers, such as Japan developed her own Formosa crop and China began to buy more from Cuba owing to heavy stocks lying there. since 1930, Cuba the biggest producer of sugar in the world, had been inducing Java to join the world sugar restriction plans. But Java flatly refused any such arrangement and never cared for such a pool. However, in 1931, after the publication of the Indian Tariff Board's Report on sugar, Java's hopes for better time began to shater and it joined Cuba, and other sugar producers of the world in a sugar output restriction scheme well-known as Chadbourne Plans.

During these five years Java used all its trading knack to exact as much higher price from India as possible. Different export prices were fixed, one higher for export to East of Suez, i.e., India, and the other lower for countries to the West of Suez, i.e., European countries, Indian merchants raised a storm of protest against this uncalled-for discrimination. But Java did not care to listen as it was fully aware of India's helpless position at that time. Following the War till 1925 Java had exclusively exploited India and other Asiatic countries in sugar and had thus amassed immense wealth. Sugar price had gone up to about 100 shillings a cwt. Compared to this the fall in price is so precipitious to-day as to be near about 6 shillings a cwt. Java believed in the survival of the fittest and cared little to see the changing tide in the International volume of transactions. Now, Java seems to have realised to its pain the changing tide. The Government of India's Sugar Technologist's forecast of India's production seems to have made it nervous. It has begun sending out to India expert after expert both private and official to inquire into the matter and study it at first hand. One of these experts is alleged to have said that, had they known of Indian development in 1931, they would have approached the Indian Government in 1931 diplomatically; while others reported that the Indians were hopeless and inefficient industrialists. But their rapidly falling exports began to affect their national finances adversely and their position was becoming more acute from day to day. For the last two months, their official representative is touring India and is cabling to Java latest developments. Recently we read in papers an account of speeches delivered by the Dutch Government Commercial Representatives in London about Indian tariff wall. There are also rumours in air about trade agreements, etc., between British and Dutch Governments to sell Manchester cloth in Java and to buy in return Java sugar for India.

The Excise Duty.

With a duty of about 225 per cent. on foreign sugar our industry began to reap huge profits. There was deficit in Indian Budget owing chiefly to the loss of revenue on foreign sugar. The country is heavily taxed in other commodities; and the Finance Member took the opportunity of taxing the Sugar Industry by levying an Excise Duty. Whether this move is calculated to placate Java or is merely intended to meet Budgetary difficulties, as the Finance Member repeatedly tried to make out in his Budget speech, is doubtful. But on a careful examination of the whole measure most people in this country are inclined to believe that it is intended to serve both the ends.

This Excise Duty has come as wind-fall to Java, and it is anxious to utilise it to the fullest without losing a moment. It thinks that this is the only opportunity to stop further expansion of Indian Sugar Industry and has accordingly prepared plans to dump huge quantities of sugar into India. It is their intention to push Indian sugar into interior India by dumping sugar into Indian ports.

In 1931, 1932 and 1933 owing to large accumulated stocks in Java sugar was depreciated in quality to some extent. Some such sugar was exported to India. But this year they have thoroughly studied Indian qualities, conditions of manufacture and other matters relevant to the industry as a whole. They have accordingly made up their mind to export to India the best quality, one of their aims being to compete with Indian sugar in quality. They have, moreover, been actually selling much below their cost. In February last, the selling price in Java for India was fl.4 for 100 kilos. Before the Budget was out they raised it to fl.4.15 because they knew that Indian Finance Member always takes into consideration the price of sugar at the time of making estimates. After the imposition of Excise Duty, every Indian had naturally thought that owing to increase in cost of Indian sugar, Java would also raise its price. But to our great surprise instead of doing so, they have actually begun to reduce it. By the end of March 1934, it was reduced from fl. 4.15 to fl. 4.10 and then gradually by 5 cents almost every week so that at the end of April 1934 the prices stood at fl. 4.—Again, during this week they have reduced it to fl.3.75 and to-day it is fl.3.70. Such a low level of prices was never reached in the whole history of sugar. It now seems definitely certain that these prices will be further reduced to fl.3.50. This means that they have begun selling higher quality at a lower price. As has already been stated, the present Java price is much below cost price. Still they can afford to sell it inasmuch as they have at their disposal immense accumulated resources and active Government help. This year's Budget reveals that our Finance Member has estimated 1,10,000 tons of import of all grades of sugar including Java, whereas Java alone has planned to export 3,00,000, tons to India; and they have, therefore, kept the rates in Java for ready and forward up to December the same, there being no premium for forward business. Business to the extent of about 50,000 tons is already booked for India during the month, and before the new Indian crop begins to move, say, before December 1934, we shall not be surprised to find Java sugar already dumped into India according to their plans. The price of Java sugar a month ago was Rs. 4-7-0 c.i.f. Bombay which is Rs. 3-15-0 to-day and which again is certain to approach Rs. 3-12-0 if not lower, very shortly. Thus before the new season opens our Mills will find Indian ports and big business centres glutted with Java sugar and only then will they realise what Java could do.

A Warning

The writer of this article is himself a sugar merchant and consequently more interested in cheap sugar. To advocate the views he is expressing in these lines, would be against his personal interest. But when huge National interests are involved one has to place his country first and his personal gains next. The purpose of the writer is to warn Java and Indian industrialists alike. Java's dumping move is now too late. India has already committed herself to a full protectionist policy and large amount of Indian capital is already sunk in this industry. Even in face of Java dumping sugar, new mills are sure to be built up in some of the Indian States owing to very favourable circumstances obtaining there. Further, Java has only one-sided trade with India. It does not buy from India anything except gunny bags which also it intends to manufacture in Sumatra. Indian rice export to Java has practically ceased, Java has hit hard our trade in tea, rubber, betlenuts, coffee and various other spices. Indians are not allowed to study cane cultivation or inspect sugar mills in Java. Indians earning below Rs. 100 are not allowed to land in Java in order that they may not compete in labour or clerkship. Java has no trade agreement with India and until and unless an agreement on the lines we entered into recently with Japan is arrived at, India has a right to put even higher duty against Java. Whatever their diplomatic move may be it would be of no avail in these progressive days.

Put The House In Order

Our Indian industrialists should also note that instead of begging before the Government every now and then they must put their house in order first. Java's contention about Indian inefficiency is openly visible and the Finance Member's reply to the manufacturers about their uneconomic methods is cent per cent correct. The cut-throat competition among themselves should be immediately stopped. Qualities should be standardised and their hopeless selling agency system should be thoroughly modernised. Most of these selling agents are far backward and hopelessly ignorant about sugar trade, quality and reasons affecting market fluctuations. They are there only because of ignorance on the part of the sugar manufacturers who know little about international forces at work in sugar trade. In most cases, the choice in appointing them depends on considerations other than those of efficiency and fitness. They must always bear in mind that against them is a most organised Java single seller popularly called "Nivas" constituted and backed up by the Dutch Government. Let them take a lesson from Bombay textile industry. Closing of some of our cotton mills in Bombay was due to these inefficient selling agents.

BANDRA WEDDING

Croning-Fernandes

St. Andrews Church, Bandra, was the scne of a pretty wedding on Sunday, May 13, when Miss Alice Margarita Fernandes was married to Mr. Thomas Albert Croning of the Bombay City Police. A reception was later on held at the residence of Mr. Amas Fernandes of Burma Shell Oil Co., the bride's uncle.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Slipping Over Cocoa-nuts

From the truly generous manner in which rkins of tender cocoanut-skins are allowed to be scattered all over the footpaths at Apollo Bunder and other public resorts one would imagine that the Municipality, having no other way of making its presence felt, is forcing itself on our thoughts (in no very kindly terms, albeit), for want of any better means, by at least neglecting its duty. These cocoanut coverings, strewn with a liberality one would desire to be emulated in other respects, are not only an ungainly sight but they oftentimes make the unwary pedestrian go much farther than he intended—with a degree of speed and elasticity he is, at the most joyous of his moments, wholly unprepared for. Be it ackowledged that there 'are' a couple of policemen present on the scene, but be it acknowledged also that, for all they do, they might as well be posted on duty at the furthermost point of the North Pole. The evil can be remedied by the hawker being made to have a licence (for which a nominal fee should be charged) which must be withdrawn on his failing to dispose of the rubbish in a better manner than at present.

Care Of Our Roads

Since a reference was made a few days ago in these columns to the dirty-state of many roads in the city, the Municipal authorities have for some time past begun washing at least some of the main streets of the city. Still there are many such roads which deserve the immediate attention of the Health Department.

The present system of removing 'kutchra' from street corners where it is heaped during the day is very faulty. The carts or motor lorries employed to remove "kutchra" are often open or, if covered, they are too shabbily covered to be of any purpose.

At present "Kutchra" is removed from street corners, where it is heaped the whole day, either in the small hours of mornings or just after dusk in the evenings when generally there is heavy traffic on the roads. The best period for removing 'kutchra' from street corners would be between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. when generally there is little traffic on the roads. It would also be better if the Municipal authorities provided some better coverings for the motor lorries asd carts than the present ones.

Police Must Wake Up

Nothing whatever has, so far, been heard about the murder that took place in the Poona-Bombay train some days back. Either the police in charge of the case have not found any substantial clue or if they have, may-be according to them it is not worth giving out to the public. But that is no argument for the silence of the police. The police must do everything to bring the murderer to book. This is necessary in view of the anxieties of passengers as to travel in the night trains.

STOP PRESS

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP ARMY OFFICE.

LONDON, May 13.

The Glasgow police are investigating an alarming outrage which occurred in the centre of the City late on Saturday night, when an attempt was made, apparently by means of gelignite, to wreck the Army Recruiting Office. A terrific explosion shattered a score of windows of the building which was luckily unoccupied at the time and blew away part of a solid stone ledge. Apart from a woman who was slightly injured by a flying piece of wood, nobody was hurt.—Reuter.

SAUDI INSULT.

CAIRO, May 13.

It is reported from Mecca that Ibn Saud has agreed to suspend military operations pending assurances from the Imam with regard to the fulfilment of peace conditions, but according to a telegram received here from the Premier of Yemen, the Imam declared: "Blood must wash away the Saudi insult."—Reuter.

WORST STORM IN LIVING MEMORY

LISBON, May 13.

The worst storm in living memory has wrecked the homes of 2,000 peasants who are living on the slopes of Serra da Estrella, destroyed several villages, many acres of vineyards, orchards and olive groves. Huge hailstones seriously injured many peasants and killed thousands of sheep.—Reuter.

6 SPECTATORS KILLED.

FONTAINEBLEAU, May 13.

Six spectators were killed and two were seriously injured when a Bugatti driven by a military airman, which was participating in the hill climbing contest near here charged a crowd of spectators at high speed apparently owing to a dog running in front of the car. The driver was picked up unconscious and died later.—Reuter.

RADICAL SUPPORT

CLERMONT-FERRAND, May 13.

The Congress Radical Party, the strongest in the Senate, has decided to continue to support M. Doumergue's National Government and also decided to exclude from the party a number of prominent leaders alleged to be connected with the Stavisky affair, including Deputies Andre, Hesses, Vice-President of the Chamber, Louis Proust and also M. Dalimier, who was alleged to have signed a letter from the Ministry of Commerce to Stavisky which facilitated the swindle, and Rene Renoult ex-Minister of Justice, for alleged use of his Parliamentary influence to interfere in the course of justice against Stavisky.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS ABOUT LAHORE ELECTRICITY COMPLICATIONS

LAHORE, May 12.

Explaining the Municipality's view-point at to-day's meeting, the junior Vice-President stated that the point in dispute concerned the renewal of agreement which expired to-day. The Municipality had been considering the taking of energy at cheaper rates from the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme and one year back gave notice to the Company that they would not take energy from the Company after the expiration of the agreement. Afterwards, a new draft agreement was sent to the Company by the Municipality which the junior Vice-President alleged the Company would not take into consideration. He added that temporary agreement was suggested on behalf of the Municipality to-day but the Company's representative replied that the Company was not authorised to enter into such an agreement without previous Government sanction.

FOOD POISONING.

The alleged accidental food poisoning at a dinner held at a leading local hotel on 4th May, following which several Doctors, including the Principal of the Lahore Medical College, were taken ill, came up to-day before the Municipality which decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into it. The Municipality Health Officer explained that chemical examination of the ice-cream did not reveal any poison, but detailed analysis of it was proceeding.—A. P.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI

Celebrations In Baroda

BARODA, May 13.

The city will celebrate the Shivaji Jayanti from May 15 to 19. Mr. Ramanlal Desai, a prominent novelist of Gujrati Literature, will deliver a lecture on the life of Shivaji.

Under the auspices of Jummadada Physical Culture League, Hanuman Mandali, Unchi Pole Mandal and other institutions there will be lectures, Kirtans, Vajans, etc. There will also be a very interesting lecture on "Rural Reconstruction" with lantern slides.—United Press.

RELIEF WORK IN PATNA

2,500 Applications For Loans

PATNA, May 12.

The distribution of gifts to victims of the earthquake is proceeding apace in Patna where the damage was mostly confined to house properay. So far Rs. 20,500 has been distributed in gifts. The Loan office for Patna district has received 2,500 applications for loans ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10,000, of which over 300 have so far been looked into.—A. P.

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IMPROVEMENT IN EARNINGS

State Railways Show Marked Progress

SIMLA, May 12.

An increase of Rs. 982,000 in gross earnings of the principal state owned railways for the week ending May 5 over the earnings of the corresponding week previous year is shown by a statement of earnings of all railways in India.

The income for the previous year ending May 5 was Rs. 17,170,000 while the income for the current year till May 5 was Rs. 18,152,000. The principal railways which showed increase in their earnings for the current year were the East Indian Railway (Rs. 485,000), M. & S. M. Railway (Rs. 1,38,000), Burma Railways (Rs. 119,000) and N. W. Railway (Rs. 102,000).—A. P.

WAGONS BLOWN OFF THE RAILS!

Gale Havoc In Sind

KARACHI, May 12.

News has been received here how a heavy gale struck last night the Tirath Laki station between Kotri and Dadu on the N. W. Railway, as a result of which wagons standing in the siding were blown down.

It is reported that the storm caused further havoc blowing down 12 menial quarters, besides badly damaging some superior officers' quarters. The roof of the Coaiting Hall, the station fencing and the water cabin on the platform were seriously damaged and one signal broken and another completely blown down.

The traffic, however was not interrupted.—A. P.

TRIBESMEN ACTIVE ACROSS FRONTIER

A Sowar And A Villager Killed

QUETTA, May 12.

A couple of raids are reported from Pishin Tehsil. It is stated that about 4 days ago a band of raiders from across the border raided Dulangi village and carried away some camels. The Levy sowars were asked to go in pursuit. One levy sowar died in this encounter, and his dead body was recovered the next day. On the 10th instant, a party of seven Achakzai raiders attacked the village of Kurbala but they encountered a number of armed villagers. Shots were exchanged and the raiders retired across the border leaving one dead behind. One villager was shot in the leg died later.—A. P.

FURTHER DETAILS

QUETTA, May 12.

Further details are now available of the Achakzai raid on the 10th of May in Pishin Tehsil.

It is stated that a gang of six Achakzai raiders appeared in the vicinity of Pishin at 3-30 p.m. They robbed two villagers. A third villager, whom they tried to rob put up some resistance and was shot down. Syed Abid Shah, E.A.C. Pishin Tehsil, on receiving information some two hours later, arranged a pursuit of the raiders, who were overtaken at Badzai, where shots were exchanged and their leader Karam Nurzai, a notorious dacoit, was shot dead. The other raiders, however, escaped in Popalzai jungle. Further pursuit at this place had to be abandoned on account of the growing darkness.—A. P.

Calcutta Police On Look-out For Man Who Decamped With Jewellery

CALCUTTA, May 12.

It is reported that the Police are on the look-out for a Ceylonese named Batho'emz, who is wanted in connection with the loss of a platinum brooch mounted with diamonds and a cluster of pearls, and loose diamonds of considerable value, belonging to a Madras jewellery merchant.

Batholemz was an employee of the jeweller. He decamped with the treasure on his way to Bombay, where he was sent to execute an order of a Bombay merchant.—United Press.

VICTIMS OF SUNSTROKE

Two Deaths In Patna

PATNA, May 12.

Yesterday there were 2 cases of death from sunstroke. A few cases of the kind are occurring here due to excessive heat.—United Press.

ADMIRAL FINED FOR BEING "INCAPABLY DRUNK"

Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell, B. C., D. S. O., Member of Parliament for Burnley, was fined 10s and 10s. 6d. costs at Westminster Police Court in mail week for being incapably drunk at Knightsbridge early in the morning.

He pleaded guilty, and his counsel, Mr. Walter Frampton, said Admiral Campbell was "obviously ill".

"He had to take some stimulant", Mr. Frampton said. "I don't know whether it is necessary to convict in these circumstances. The cause is largely due to illness. May I suggest the payment of the doctor's fee?"

The Magistrate (Mr. Hay Halkett): If it was illness you ought not to plead guilty.

Mr. Frampton: It would involve a long inquiry.

FOUND ON PAVEMENT

The magistrate asked the constable how much the symptoms were due to drink and how much to illness.

Constable: I could not answer that, sir. I found him lying on the footway.

Mr. Frampton: He had collapsed?

Constable: Yes.

Mr. Frampton: The simple explanation is the defendant had a heart attack.

The magistrate said he would have to impose a fine.

Gordon Campbell won his V. C. and D. S. O., for his unfailing heroism, month after month, in the "Q" ships of the Great War.

These ships, disguised merchant vessels, were sent out to lure German submarines to attack them. The submarines were allowed to approach, fire upon and sometimes torpedo the "Q" ships, before the "Q" ships suddenly, and unexpectedly, struck back.—"The People".

MUNICIPAL MARRIAGE BUREAU

Tokyo Experiment Proves Too Costly

The Tokyo City Office ceased to act as "God of Izumo" or matrimonial go-between from April in consequence of a decision made by the Municipal Budget Mommittee to abolish the municipal matrimonial agency at Kayabacho, Nihonbashi Ward on grounds of "the strained financial conditions" of Tokyo City.

The agency was establisehd last April as the first experiment in Japan ad created a great sensation throughout the country. The members of the budget committee, saying that it is a total folly to waste a sum of 9,000 yen annually for the maintenance of the agency, declined to appropriate any expenditure for it.

It is said that the marriages arranged by the agency in the past number 45 and that the expenses spent for arranging one marriage amounted to 200 yen on the average.

"NOT A BLOOD-THIRSTY PIG"

Goering Fulminates Against British Press

General Goering, German Air Minister, and Prime Minister of Prussia, made outspoken comments on current events when interviewed at his home by Reuter's Berlin correspondent in mail week.

"I do not know why I am always represented in England and in the English papers as a blood-thirsty pig," he remarked. The British Government also had to sign death warrants.

Asked his opinion on the French Note to England on disarmament, he replied:

"As to German aviation, I do not dispute for a moment that much more is being spent on it than formerly.

"I declared that it I could have no military air service it would be my ambition to create a civilian air service with, if possible, at least 100 per cent. passenger security. That has resulted in my having had to get rid of many old machines.

"I have up to now no military machines.

"But I do not disguise the fact that I shall always demand them and that Germany's air defence will always be brought up for discussion.

"I certainly cannot be prevented from taking at least the most primitive preparations for air protection.

"IF THEY WANT WAR."

"I have had fifty million marks for bomb-proof buildings for training people in air defence, for use of fire brigades, etc.

"That is only a fraction of what is necessary and I shall have to demand more money later.

"The chief difficulty in disarmament appears to me not to lie in the question whether Germany is rearming or violating the Treaty of Versailles. What is bad is that a Power like France, which is armed to the teeth, should surrender nothing.

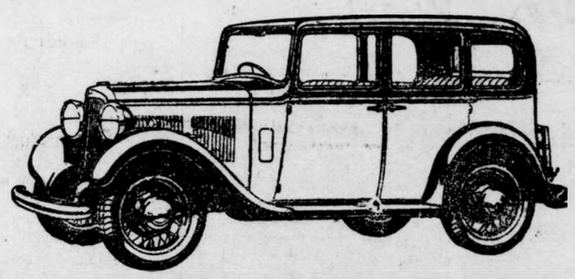
"The French do not want to disarm. The whole world knows that.

"Why, therefore, all this fuss If they want to make war, I cannot alter that.

"I am a man who has never been afraid, but nobody lets himself be shot dead willingly, and therefore one must defend oneself.

"The entire German nation would rise as one man to protect Germany's frontiers. Times have changed, and to-day every workman would protest against an invasion.

"'It would not be a case of taking a walk in the Rhineland."



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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8).

tion, which has found space for the contributions of only those who have already become notorious for their reactionary Indian views. Of course, a few pictures of Indian people and their mode of living have also been immortalised in the little publication which has no room for more 'inconvenient' pictures.

While Lord Rothermere has engaged himself in press propaganda–his valiant helper Sir Henry Page-Croft carries on his fight on behalf of the Defence of India League by correspondence with individuals. This week he has obliged the Archbishop of Canterbury with his views from the point of the Church on the Indian White Paper. Though others of his school of thought have contributed their views on Sir Henry's contention that the policy outlined in the White Paper may remove for all time the witness to the Cross from India, the Archbishop has so far refused to enter into any controversy with the patriot Christian Sir Henry Page-Croft. The "Star" has given a lie to Sir Henry's assertion which it calls a sanctimonious humbug because "many of the missionaries now in India strongly support the policy which Sir Henry attacks". In the opinion of the "Star", Sir Henry Page-Croft does justice neither to them nor himself by suggesting that this support is due to deference to the opinion of Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN

In higher politics, the statement of Sir John Simon in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon on the Japanese "Hands-off policy" in China has, instead of closing the door of controversy, helped to maintain it as to the 'bona fides' of the British Government in its relations with China and America. Sir John informed the House of the result of Sir F. Lindsay's questions to the Japanese Foreign Office and according to Sir John, Mr. Hirota had, it seems, informed the Ambassador that Japan sespected her treaty obligations and maintained the principle of the open door. Members were not satisfied with this general affirmation of old principles. They wanted to know why Mr. Hirota did not deal in detail with specific points, such as, the rights of Britain and the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, nor with the British reference to Japan's remedy if she feels herself to be wronged in China. And, as the "New Statesman and Nation" puts it, very few people share Sir John Simon's satisfaction with Mr. Hirota's reply to his "friendly inquiries". In British circles, it is pointed out that the Japanese Government have not repudiated the statement of their Foreign Office "spokesmen", nor have they repudiated the glosses put on the statement by their diplomats abroad.

LABOUR AT BY-ELECTIONS

The decision of the I.L.P. to put up candidates at by-elections at West Ham and Merthyr has upset the Labour Party. It has charged the I.L.P. with splitting the Labour vote. The I.L.P., which has nominated Mr. A. Fenner Brockway for the West Ham by-election, contends that both these seats are I.L.P. seats. Marthyr was won at the last election by an I.L.P. candidate who was refused endorsement by the Labour Party. It may be remembered that first Keir Hardie and then R. C. Wallhead represented Marthyr for thirty years. In fighting the two by-elections, the I.L.P. has taken the view that since the Labour Party places all its faith in the democratic method, in Parliamentary action and in Constitutionalism, there is no possibility of destroying capitalism. Its decision, therefore, is due to the fact that the I.L.P. believes that the working class can only be aroused by a mass militant action to see the necessity for a new policy, different from the Labour Party one, which is identical to that of the Conservative Party. In his election manifesto, Mr. Brockway says:—"You will want in this Election to strike a severe blow at the National Government. For that purpose every vote given to me will be ten times as valuable as a vote given to the Labour candidate, because about my opposition to the National Government there is no compromise. But I ask the electors not only to think of the present Government, but to think also of the kind of future Government by which they want to it replaced."

LABOUR AND INDIA

I understand from a reliable source that Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, has informed Mr. David Grenfell that he has no time to receive a deputation of Labour M.P.s and others who are associated with them from the Executive of the India League, which desired to interview the Secretary of State with a view to bring to his notice the gravity of the situation in India. Mr. Harold Laski, who is playing a big part in taking active interest in the Indian affairs does not seem to be discouraged by the latest manifestation of the Secretary of State to show a cold shoulder to those who cannot see eye to eye with his so-called dual policy in India. I have it on good authority that Prof. Laski is taking steps to move the intellectuals of the Labour Party to introduce the question of India at the forthcoming conference of the Socialist League which is meeting at Leeds on Whit Monday. As a matter of fact, the Socialist League, which is an important adjunct of the Labour Party has within its ranks a strong group of intellectuals who are convinced that the solution of the Indian problem lies in the summoning of a Constituent Assembly in India as recommended by the four members of the India League delegation.

One of the resolutions on India at the forthcoming Socialist League Conference will specifically deal with the recommendation to the Labour Party to call upon the Government to scrap the White Paper scheme and to summon a Constituent Assembly as suggested by the Ranchi Conference of the Swarajists. The slogan of a Constituent Assembly in India is likely to become more popular in this country in view of the fact that several branches of the Labour Party and Trade Unions have also recommended to the Executive of their Party to adopt such a course. The pro-Constituent Assembly group of the Socialist League hopes to carry its point on Whit Monday after which it will bring pressure on the Labour Party at its Conference in October to follow suit.

MAHATMAJI'S DEFINITION OF SWADESHI

"C. R." Explains Its Significance

"Mahatmaji's definition of Swadeshi for the purpose of limiting the jurisdiction and scope of work of the Swadeshi Sangh is a step taken for the conservation of the energy of such Sanghs for the exclusive benefit of unorganised small industries" said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari when approached by a representative of the "Hindustan Times" to explain the significance of Mahatmaji's recent definition of Swadeshi.

BEST USE.

"What he desires," he added, "is that the best use of the time and energy of Swadeshi Sanghs is to be attained by confining their attention to small unorganized industries. . ."

A TOUGH QUESTION.

Asked as to the necessity for new definition, Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—

"The All-India Swadeshi Sangh whose headquarters has recently been transferred to Bombay has been considering now exactly to define Swadeshi in order to solve many doubts and problems that have often arisen in the conduct of exhibitions. It is well-known that in the matter of raw materials and in the earlier stages of manufacture, most articles accepted as Swadeshi have a large measure of Videshi in them. Quantitative and qualitative distinctions hitherto made by organizers of exhibitions have not satisfied all parties concerned. In the manufacture of soap, imported lard and chemicals are used. Imported vulcanite is used in the manufacture of fountain pens etc. Metal sheets imported from abroad are used in the manufacture of brass and other utensils. In the manufacture of cloth, foreign silks and lace find their way into the borders woven. The illustrations may be multiplied indefinitely, up to the Swadeshi bicycle, whose parts are all imported from abroad and whose Swadeshi character is only in the labour of assembling the parts. Mrs. Munshi and others approached Mahatmaji for a consideration of this tough question.

SCOPE OF WORK.

"Apart from the foregoing problem that the organizers of Swadeshi exhibitions have had to face, Mahatmaji had been furiously thinking for some time past about the proper scope and field of work of Swadeshi exhibitions and Sanghs. He had been feeling for some time that not only Khadi, but other cottage industries which have not the benefit of capitalistic organizations behind them, have been hit hard by the competition of mill and factory industries which are backed by strong organized capital. When Mrs. Munshi approached him recently on behalf of the Swadeshi Sangh he suggested to her a definition of Swadeshi which would restrict the operation of the Sangh and its affiliated organizations to Swadeshi articles which are exclusively and entirely the product of small cottage industries, leaving such Swadeshi articles as are produced by factories and mills to be pushed by the proprietors of such factories and mills and their own associations."

THE BEST USE.

Explaining the importance of the new definition, Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—

"Mahatmaji's definition of Swadeshi for the purpose of limiting the jurisdiction and scope of work of the Swadeshi Sangh is a step taken for the conservation of the energy of such Sanghs for the exclusive benefit or unorganized small industries. He does not thereby seek to make it out that cloth made in Indian mills or Indian factory sugar is not Swadeshi as opposed to foreign cloth and foreign sugar. What he desires is that the best use of the time and energy of Swadeshi Sanghs is to be attained by confining their attention to small unorganized industries, leaving the mill and factory industries to take care of themselves, which they are well able to do by reason of their own resources.

"Those who have been closely following what he has been saying and doing in connection with Khadi and Swadeshi colth ever since 1919, cannot feel any difficulty in understanding the definition that he is reported to have proposed. Organized industries can take care of themselves. It is only the unorganized cottage industries that need special effort and special help and encouragement. The propaganda in favour of these latter industries will have beneficial results all round. The organized Swadeshi industries such as Indian cloth mills and sugar mills will naturally share in the general upheaval of Swadeshism and benefit by the propaganda, but special Sanghs and exhibitions affiliated with Congress and Congress organizations need not spend their energy on those that are strong by themselves, but should conserve their resources in favour of the weak and unorganized industries that need all the sacrifice and support that we are capable of giving."

NOT FINALLY ACCEPTED.

Asked whether the definition has been approved by the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, Mr Rajagopalachari said:

"It should, however, be remembered that this question and this definition proposed by Mahatmaji has not been finally accepted by the Swadeshi Sangh whose workers feel that there would be considerable difficulty in carrying on with such limitations as are involved in the definition'"

BENARES UNIVERSITY

Chemistry Department's Progress

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The Department of Industrial Chemistry of the Benares University has shown good progress during the past year. Rai Bahadur Jagmal Raja of Allahabad has offered a Scholarship of Rs. 100/ a month which has been placed at the disposal of the Department to enable it to carry on special research on the subject of Indian Essential Oils. The Department has taken up this year the subject of candle manufacture, and one machine has just been purchased.

Sir C. V. Raman has presented a new Mercury lamp to the Department and has made certain suggestions which are being tried in the Laboratory.

Dhrangadhra Subjects' Conference

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

Extensive preparations are going on here for holding the ensuing session of the Dhrangadhar State Subjects' Conference. The reception Committee has already been formed with Mr. M. P. Sanghavi as Cahirman.

The Conference will consider the issues connected with the passage of the Princes' Protection Bill in the Central Assembly, with special reference to the handicaps to the ventilation of the Indian State Subjects' grievances in the columns of papers published in British India. Consideration will also be given to the lacunae in the federal polity outlined in the White Paper and to the desirability of building up sound finances in the Dhrangadhra State by retrenching unproductive expenditure.—United Press.

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AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, May 11.

	Season To-date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1932/33	CORRESPONDING Week 1933	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	11416	98	12153	173	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	5,003	103	4588	133	"
Exports from U S Ports	6708	54	6847	96	"
Of which to Japan	1599	8	1405	17	"
Of which to China	235	1	248	1	"
Of which to Great Britain	1161	9	1177	32	"
Of which to Germany	1302	9	1558	21	"
Stock at New York	—	70	—	198	"
Stock at U S Ports	—	2921	—	4096	"
Stock at U S Interior Towns	—	1,416	—	1673	"
Word's Visible Supply	—	8982	—	10220	"
Of which American Cotton	—	6534	—	8188	"
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters).	11435	230	10769	268	"
Receipts at U S Ports	7212	46	8024	101	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 12th.

Alavi, Constantine, Mauritius.
Begum Palmer, Rangoon.
Varela, Brady Busrah.
Altai Maru Suzimoto, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

May 13th.

Tiradentis, Hensen, Calcutta.
Jalavijaya, Bhandara, Calcutta.
Carignano, Cosulich, Java.
Harmonides, Elwell, Cochin.
Heimei Maru Ikada, Kobe.
Litiopa, Pardner, Abadan.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.

LOADING.

May 12th.

Steamer Altai Maru for Kobe.

S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Altai Maru:—The O S K steamer Altai Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Alavi—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and hence she sailed for Jeddah with a general cargo and passenger.

S S Tiradentis:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tiradentis sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Carignano:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Carignano sailed yesterday for Java with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Heimei Maru:—The M M Coy.'s steamer Heimei Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 12.

S S Somali for London.—38 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Havre:—124 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Valencia.—67 bags kardi seed, 62 bags rapeseed, T S Thadani & Sons.

S S City of Salisbury for Liverpool.—71 bales wool raw, T Bamorlal; 50 bales cotton thread waste, P D Vora & Co.; 75 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Antwerp.—25 bales cotton fly, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 180 bags hide cutting, G Suchidina & Co.

For Seville:—16 cases dry casings, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Skuld for New York.—38 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Behar for Hongkong.—8500 bags onions, R E Dadachandji.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw S Karamshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, B Maheshvari, 306 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

For Shanghai.—400 bales cotton raw, S R Fulchand & Co; 100 bales coton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe.—100 ton iron scrap, G Gabriel.

S S Queda for Kobe.—800 bales cotton raw, N Fatchally & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 245 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

S S Heimei Maru for Kobe.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 12.

S S Wichita, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from New York.—1129 drums lub. oil; 198 drums dyes; 100 drums flit; 25 cases wheat flakes; 80 cases corn flakes; 60 cases toilets; 32 cases brown paper; 72 cases wire; 480 cases hurricane lamps; 123 cases medicine; 149 cases ice cans; 174 cases batteries; 92 cases cotton goods; 690 cases auto parts; 448 cases motor cars; 67 cases radio sets; 207 cases tyres; 129 cases refrigerating materials; 310 cases asphalt spingles; 88 drums caustic soda; 960 bags soda ash, 2000 bags starch.

S S Barenfels, Agents, L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg.—418 cases clowstems; 37 cases colour; 100 cases aloes; 64 cases accumulator; 113 cases chemicals; 75 cases umbrella parts; 20 cases varnish; 75 cases buckets; 100 cases tacks; 60 cases slates; 50 cases slates-pencils; 395 cases chains; 37 cases globes; 95 cases machinery; 50 cases iron ware; 170 cases lamps; 100 cases steel; 72 cases e'ware; 250 cases paper; 100 cases mill boards; 30 cases cod liver oil; 254 cases nails; 542 bundles tubes; 658 pces. aspen logs.

From Bremen.—152 cases bolts and nuts; 62 cases screws; 100 cases wire; 38 cases files; 236 cases beer; 200 cases barytces, 175 cases hardware; 60 cases axles; 580 cases glassware; 111 cases plywood; 148 cases umbrela goods 311 cases hinges; 1913 pieces aspen wood.

From Antwerp.—20 cases chicagy; 240 cases brandy; 405 cases tyres; 31 cases axles; 54 cases towels; 409 cases wire; 94 cases paper; 120 cases glassware; 727 drums dyes; 650 drums paste; 536 cases chemicals; 1836 cases bolts and nuts; 1300 bundles tubes; 646 bundles steel joists; 284 bundles steel bars; 252 bundles steel rivets; 3287 bundles steel hoops; 50 bundles tin plates.

From Rotterdam.—115 cases cheese; 17 cases wine; 35 cases schanapps; 37 cases cycle parts; 186 cases tubes; 106 cases mill boards; 28 cases lamps; 31 cases printing ink; 50 cases milk dried; 85 cases paper; 140 cases bolts and nuts; 1025 cases beer; 200 bags dextrine; 470 bags farina; 1333 bags sugar; 45 drums dekal; 330 drums dyes.

From Port Said.—50 bales cotton.

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT

Decline Overdone

Liverpool, April 24.

Messrs. Grunning & Co. in their general produce review state regarding wheat as under:—

"Considerable nervousness has been caused by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture stating that he expects a closer alignment of American and world prices, thus placing the U. S. A. in a competitive position to dispose of the prospective exportable surplus from the current crop, which promises to exceed original expectations, and the old crop carryover, the combined total of which is estimated at about 357 million bushels. To assist in this, it is said to be America's intention to request an increase of 50 million bushels in the 90 million bushel export quota granted under the London Agreement. This, together with the fact that it would, no doubt, lead to similar requests by other exporters, particularly Argentina, has unsettled our market, which, further aggravated by May liquidation has declined to within a few pence per cental of the lowest ever recorded, namely 3s. 8d., just before this country abandoned the Gold Standard in 1931. Since then, it must be remembered, the North American Visible supply has decreased by about 55 million bushels, farm stocks, both in the U. S. A. and Canada, have been reduced to 177 million bushels on April 1st as compared to 258 million a year previous and Canada, Australia and Europe look like experiencing a reduction in their coming crops. We cannot help feeling that the decline has been overdone and that the "bearish" factors in the situation are receiving undue prominence in relation to the extremely low price, particularly bearing in mind the international efforts which are being directed towards the attainment of more remunerative prices."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 11.

Our Sugar market ruled steady in the beginning of the week and quiet and dull during the middle and latter part of the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. It is reported that the Importers sold about 1000 tons s.s. "Sumatra" at Rs. 4 to 4-1-6 and about 1000 tons May-Sept. at about Rs. 4 per cwt. It is also reported that the local hoders sold about 1000 tons June/Sept. c.i.f. Cochin at about Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/0/6 and about 600 tons September shipment at about Rs. 3/15 per cwt. F.B.H. It is reported that Java producers sold a fair quantity of White Java Sugar May/Sept deliveries for West Coast India in the neighbourhood of F. 3 75, during the past week or two.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/Ready Rs. 14/2 and Rs. 13/15; April Rs. 4/2 and Rs. 4-1-3; May Rs. 4-0-6 and Rs. 3-15-9; July/Sept. Rs. 4-2-0 and Rs. 3-15-0; Octo/Dec. 4-1-6 and Rs. 3-15-6; Britania Rs. 16-8-0 and Rs. 16; Bri. Refined Rs. 14-7-0 and Rs. 14-6.

African Sugar Rs. 14 and Rs. 13-15-6; Swadeshi Sugars Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 14-6 and Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 14-5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York Market ruled firm with an advance of about 5 to 6 points in prices. Raw Sugar prices in London Terminal Market also advanced by about 1½d. per cwt. during the week.

Arrivals:—S.S. Rajput and S S Himalaya arrived during the week with about 8,000 and 16,500 bags of Java Sugar s.s. "Gambadia and S.S. Ranne are expected to arrive on about the 21st and 29th instant with about 5000 and 15000 bags of Java Sugar respectively, arrivals of Swadeshi sugar by Rail estimated about 2,000 bags during the week offtake and stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4-3-6 per cwt. F B H.
S S Rajput Rs. 4-1-9 per cwt. F B H
S.S. Himalaya Rs. 4-1-9 per cwt. F B H
S S Ranee Rs. 4-1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April As. 4-1-3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment May Rs. 4-0-0 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 3-15-0 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Rs. Octo/Dec. Rs. 3-15-6 per cwt F B H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13-15-6 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16-1 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—Rs. 14-6 per cwt.
Swadeshi Sugar:—Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14-5- per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14-2 per cwt.
Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 13-15 per cwt.
Cawnpore Gutaia Mill Rs. 21 per six mds.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 12.

The London Metals market was closed.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 12.

Silver:—Market is steady.

Spot	19-1/8
Forward	19-3/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 12.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.92
Amsterdam	7.54
Brussels	21.88
Madrid	36.37-1/2
Milan	60.12
Berne	15.75-1/2
Paris	77.40
Prague	122.62
New York, Closing Rate	5.11-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, May 12.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	16-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Band (London Reg.)	132
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India	47-1/2
Funding Loan. 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/2
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	111-5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York May 12.

July	11.28
October	11.43.
December	11.55
January	11.60
March	11.70
Spot	11.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York May 12.

May	11.14
July	11.27
October	11.41
Spot	11.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York May 12.

Day's Receipts all U. S. ports 6,000 bales.

Day exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 12.

April	1934	5.88
May	1934	5.88
June	1934	5.90 5.89
July	1934	5.87
August	1934	5.85
September	1934	5.82 5.83
October	1934	5.81
November	1934	5.80
December	1934	5.80
January	1935	5.80
February	1935	5.80
March	1935	5.80
Apr'l	1935	5.80
May	1935	5.80
Middling Spot		6.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 12.

Sakellaridis.—	
May 1934	8.24
July 1934	8.29
October 1934	8.28
November 1934	8.28
December 1934	8.25
January 1935	8.25
F G F Spot	8.44

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 12.

Broach.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.67
Fine (Good Staple)	4.82
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.97
Oomra.—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.62
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.76
Choice (No 1 Staple)	4.82
Bengal—	
Good	3.45
Fine	3.55
Superfine	3.65
Scinde.—	
Good	3 55
Fine	3.65
Superfine	3.75

SEEDS

London, May 12

Cotonseed Bombay, Hull c i f ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton £10-0-0 May/June sellers

Rapeseed Toria Hull c i f ton £11-0-0 May/June sellers

Linseed Calcutta (London) c i f ton £12-13-9 May/June sellers

Linseed La Plata Hull c i f ton £10--17-6 May/June sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London c i f ton £12-17-6 May/June sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, May 12

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 21/7-1/2 May sellers

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 22/4-1/2 Sep./Dec. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 12

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb 6-1/2 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 12.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels 19/1-1/2 May/June sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels 19/1-1/2 May/June sellers

Wheat South Australian Parcels 23/9 May sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 12

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta per cwt Unchanged

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay per cwt Unchanged

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C& F Karachi per cwt Unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York May 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) spot 10-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Considerable Speculative Buying

Bombay, May 10.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

Since we write this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

	July.	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
New York.—				
2/5/34	10.95	11.10	11.28	11.38
9/5/34	11.35	11.52	11.70	11.81
	+.40	+.42	+.42	+.43
	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
Liverpool.—				
2/5/34	5.70	5.63	5.61	5.62
9/5/34	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.78
	+.16	+.17	+.16	+.16

During the past week we have had a much better market in America, at one time prices having recovered about three quarters of a cent from the recent low level Perhaps such a reaction was due after the heavy decline towards the end of last month. There has been considerable speculative buying on increasing hopes that there will be further silver legislation. We are told that if this happens it will lead to higher commodity prices, but we frankly acknowledge that we have difficulty in understanding why this should be so. Another factor which was taken as bullish was the announcement a day or two ago that the Commodity Credit Corporation had extended the time for the loans against the ten cent loan cotton from 31st July this year until 1st Febrnary 1935. Meantime weather reports from the Cotton Belt have been satisfactory and the sowing of this year's American crop must now be about completed. Manchester trade reports are slightly better but it appears there has been a poor demand for cloth in America. Trade conditions on the Continent are no better and in Germany there is increasing difficulty in supplying credits for the purchase of raw materials. The outlook can be described as decidedly spotted.

POOR SPOT DEMAND.

In Bombay we have had another week conspicuous by the absence of demand for actual cotton, but speculators continue to hold our hedge contracts very steady. Practically no fresh business has been reported with the Continent and sales to Japan have been smaller than during recent weeks. There is nothing doing in China. There is no improvement in the Bombay Mill strike position, only about one third of the work people having sent state of affairs may last for some time. Conditions in the local industry are such that the Millowners cannot afford to pay the workpeople higher wages, so that the longer the latter stay away from work, the greater will be the hardship for everyone concerned

Owing to heavier exports and smaller arrivals stocks in Bombay are somewhat lower than a week ago, but there is more than an ample supply. Stocks in India are appreciably heavier than at this time last year. Indian cotton is too dear to attract export demand, so that unless we get support from America, it looks almost certain that we shall have lower prices in Bombay.

HER PRINCE PROVES A WASHOUT

Oil Heiress's Five-day Romance Ends In Divorce

Pretty, 19-year-old Janet Snowden, oil heiress, won her freedom when she was granted a Mexican divorce on April 17 from Prince Don Francesco Caravita, young Italian nobleman, who proved such a washout as a bridegroom that she claimed to have remained a loveless bride during all their five brief nights and days together. The divorce was granted on the ground of incompatibility.

The divorce ends a whirlwind courtship in which the old heiress married in haste, thereby becoming an Italian Princess, and repented at leisure says the El Paso correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News". Janet, who will one day be one of the riches tgirls in America, left her husband five days after they were wed and later sued for the annulment of the marriage.

The dollar heiress sought the annulment on the charges that the Prince not only deceived her about money but proved, ablank as a husband. They were married 24 hours after she first laid eyes on him as he walked down the gang-plank of the liner Rex last August. Janet was at the pier with her sister Marion, and the latter's husband, Prince Rospigliosi, on the afternoon of August 15. That night, after a party, the Prince asked Janet to marry him, etlling her he was independely wealthy, she said.

Janet consented and they were married the next afternoon. Three days later, the heiress said the Prince asked her to draw money from her bank, confessing that he was penniless. In addition to other charges, she also sought to have the marriage annulled on the ground that statements she made on the marriage licence were untrue, particularly in regard to her age.

It is understood that Begum Shah Nawaz will seek election to the Assembly at the forthcoming general elections and will stand from the East Central Punjab Muhammadan Constituency the sitting member of which is Shaikh Sadiqhasan. The same seat is likely to be consisted by Begum Mahammad Alam on Swarajist ticket.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Fair Amount Of Gold Available

We have received the following bullion market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London April 25:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,170,551 on the 18th instant, showing no change as compared with the prevous Wednesday.

Fair amounts of gold have been available in the open market. Owing to the decline in the Paris-New York cross rate, prices have been fixed on the basis of the London-Paris exchange and well above that of New York. Business has been general, but speculators have been rather less in evidence. Following the trend of the Paris-New York rate referred to above, the question arose as to whether it would be permitted to export Gold from New York in which connection a statement was made that the United States of America would sell gold for consignment to countries on the gold standard at dolls. 35 per few ounre plus 1/4 per cent handling charges.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per fine ounce.
April 19th	135s/3d.
April 20th	135s/2 1/2d
April 21st	135s/8d.
April 23rd	135s/7 1/2d.
April 24th	135s/11d.
April 25th	135s/6 1/2d.
Average	135s/6 42d.
	Equivalent Value of £ Sterling.
April 19th	12s/6.75d.
April 20th	12s/6.80d.
April 21st	12s/6.29d.
April 23rd	12s/6.33d.
April 24th	12s/6.01d.
April 25th	12s/6.43d.
Average	12s/6.44d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 16th instant to midday on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Germany	16,266
France	549,292
Switzerland	390,422
China	221,831
British India	684,621
British Malaya	40,928
British South Africa	1,070,276
British West Africa	101,391
Australia	109,507
New Zealand	32,186
Peru	39,410
Venezuela	24,055
Canada	8,165
Other countries	39,401
	£3,327,751

EXPORTS.

France	12,155
Switzerland	7,652
Austria	10,800
U. S. A.	1,327,565
Other countries	777
	£1,358,949

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about about 1£1,065,000. The s.s. "Ranpura" carries £458,000 of which £333,000 is consigned to London and £125,000 to New York; the s.s. "President Van Buren" has £605,000 consigned to New York and the s.s. "Britannia" £2,000 consigned to London.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of March 1934:

IMPORTS.

	£.
British West Africa	166,013
Union of South Africa.	6,338,713
Southern Rhodesia	422,346
British India	6,876,414
British Malaya	180,368
Australia	596,877
New Zealand	103,766
Germany	12,790,143
Netherlands	1,168,504
Belgium	74,550
France	13,469,493
Switzerland	1,909,449
China	559,965
Hongkong	228,281
United States of America	7,102
Colombia	659,000
Bolivia	360,000
Peru	55,788
Venezuela	27,828
Cuba	48,366
Other countries	295,265
	£46,338,231

EXPORTS.

New Zealand	
Germany	1,260
Netherlands	105,466
Belgium	5,450
France	535,440
Roumania	1,943,000
Switzerland	32,113
Austria	1/5,617
United States of America	25,249,006
Other countries	9,300
	£27,986,652

SILVER.

The market has shown a weaker tendency during the past week and there have been sharp downward movements in prices.

President Roosevelt's opposition to further silver legislation for the time being would seem to have lessened the prospect of any official action being taken in the near future, and the disappointment of holders was evidenced by heavy offerings of silver from New York. Although there was at times a fair demand from various quarters, it was unable to withstand the pressure and, on sales by New York, the market closed weak on most afternoons. The Indian Bazaars and speculators have given support, but there has also been some liquidation of bull contracts by both these quarters. In the absence of support, prices yesterday fell 9/16d. and 1/2d. for cash and two months delivery respectively; a further fall today of 9/16d. brought quotations down to 18.3/4d. and 18.7/8d. the lowest fixed since December last.

The market is somewhat uncertan at the present level and is dependent on the attitude of holders of silver to developments in Washington.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 16th instant to midday on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Soviet Union (Russia)	78,608
France	3,396
Irish Free State	60,000
U.S.A.	66,958
Mexico	31,690
British India	9,291
Australia	15,918
New Zealand	3,507
Canada	3,251
Other countries	5,166
	£277,785

EXPORTS.

	£.
Sweden	1,450
France	290
Syria	41,438
Persia	20,739
French Possessions in India	6,000
British India	6,975
Guatemala	4,970
Other countries	3,566
	£85,428

British Coin at Face value.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

(Bar Silver per oz. std.)

	Cash delivery
April 19th	19.7/8d.
April 20th	19.7/8d.
April 21st	19.11/16d
April 23rd	19.7/8d.
April 24th	19.5/16d.
April 25th	18.3/4d.
Average	19.562d.
	Two months' delivery.
April 19th	19.15/16d.
April 20th	20d.
April 21st	19.3/4d.
April 23rd	19.15/16d.
April 24th	19.7/16d.
April 25th	18.7/8d.
Average	19.656d.

IN NEW WORK.

(per ounce .999 fine)

April 18th	45.1/4 cents
April 19th	45.1/2 cents
April 20th	45.5/8 cents
April 21st	45.1/8 cents
April 23rd	44.7/8 cents.
April 24th	43 cents

The highest rate of erchange on New York recorded during the period from the 19th instant to the 25th instant was dolls. 5.17 3/4 and the lowest dolls. 5.12 3/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 21st instant consisted of about 132,500,000 ounces in syce, 373,000,000 dollars and 22,800,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 133,800,000 ounces in syce. 371,000,000 dollars and 22,000,000 ounces in bar silver on the 17th instant.

TOUTING TO GO

Lahore Chief Justice Appoints Committee

LAHORE, May 12.

The decision to appoint a Committee to explore avenues for eradicating touting was announced by the new Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court Mr J D Young, replying to address presented by the High Court Bar Clerks' Association. The Bar Clerks' Association, the Bar Association and the Judiciary will be represented on the Committee.—A. P.

Krishnadas and two others arrested in connection with the Shibpore police station bomb outrage on 6th May were placed before the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, and remanded.—A. P.

LUCKNOW ENGINEERING SCHOOL

Overseer Certificate Recognised

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 12.

The overseer certificate of the Hewett Engineering school has been recognised by the U P Government, the first batch of overseer students will pass out from this institution in 1936 and their final examination will be conducted by the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

During the search of a house in the village of Gasoaria, the police are alleged to have seized a revolver from under a heap of grass. Several arrests have been made in this connection.—A. P

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
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J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 14, 1934

BAKHLE'S STRAIGHT QUESTIONS TO MODY

"HIGHEST WAGE" CLAIM EXPLODED

Even Prosperous Mills Have Not Spared Workers

ARE EMPLOYERS SOLE BENEFICIARY OF PROTECTION?

R. R. Bakhle writes:—

At long last, the Bombay Millowners' Association broke their vow of silence and endeavoured to put up, through their Chairman, Mr. H. P. Mody, a spirited defence in favour of wage cuts and against the strike of the Bombay textile workers and the public attempts at conciliation and speedy termination of the dispute.

Mr. Mody's speech at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Mr. S. C. Joshi's and Dr. Choksy's motions for the appointment of a board of conciliation was such as would carry conviction with those who are accustomed to accept as gospel truth what comes from Mr. Mody and the Mill-owners' Association or who are not in close touch with the developments in the textile industry. But others who are not in the unenviable position of dotting the i's and crossing t's of Mr. Mody and his Association or who can speak with some knowledge, though not with the authority of Mr. Mody, cannot fail to find at several places in his speech, serious exaggerations, incomplete presentation of statistical and other data, misleading statements of facts and wrong inferences.

MISLEADING AND EXAGGERATED

It is not suggested that these defects only made the whole of his speech. He did present a decent picture of the mill-owners' case and quoted such figures as suited it; but at many vital points he draw the picture in such lurid colours that it looked as if the employers were wholly the right and the workers wholly in the wrong.

Mr. Mody's speech coming as it does from the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, and being as it is the first official pronouncement from that body, has an importance of its own. It has, therefore, become necessary in public interest to examine, at the risk of some repetition, the case for or against wage cuts with particular reference to Mr. Mody's arguments. In dong so, if it may be necessary to touch the field which is now under investigation by the Bombay Labour Office, the responsibility is that of Mr. Mody, and not of the writer.

AHMEDABAD CHALLENGE.

In taking the historical review of the position of the mill industry in Bombay, Mr. Mody made a most astounding statement, and repeated it twice, that the wages in Bombay were, in relation to out put, the highest in the world till March 1933. This claim, apart from its absurdity, has an element of joke, when it is remembered that a similar claim was put forth a few months ago by the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association. In their statement dated the 6th of December, 1933, to the Arbitrators on the subject of the proposed wage cut of 25 per cent. in the wages of the workers, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, after citing the wage levels obtaining in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and in only three foreign countries (Great Britain, U. S. A. and Japan) claimed that "if wages per unit of work done are compared, Ahmedabad will be found to be paying the highest wages in the world". Here is a challenge thrown out to Mr. Mody by his fraternity of Ahmedabad and let them settle the dispute, in the first instance, between Ahmedabad and Bombay, if necessary, by securing the appointment of a board of conciliation or a court of enquiry, before they proceed to give similar challenge to other countries. These gentlemen seem to think that the world is so small that it does not extend beyond their nose.

TARIFF BOARD'S FINDINGS.

Pending, however, the publication of the report of an enquiry into the respective claims of Bombay and Ahmedabad, Mr. Mody's attention may be drawn to an important finding of the 1932 Tariff Board report. In paragraph 45, the Board says that as a result of increase in wages of spinners and weavers in 1930 by 8 per cent. and 5 per cent respectively, the wage level of Ahmedabad has gone above that of Bombay. The Tariff Board further points out in paragraph 89 that the labour costs in Bombay mills are only 49.40 per cent. of the total costs for manufacturing cloths of medium counts as against 53.60 per cent. in Ahmedabad. On the authority of Mr. Arno S. Pearse, General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and Manufacturers' Associations, who published in 1929 and 1930 "China and Japan—Cotton Industry Report" and the "Cotton Industry of India," it can be further pointed out that the average cost per pound in weaving production is 31.80 pies in America and 27.32 pies in Bombay. Mr. Pearse has given detailed calculations with regard to the comparative labour costs in the spinning in Bombay and Lancashire, from which it will be seen that the labour cost per pound of yarn is 12.34 pies in Lancashire and 6.28 pies in Bombay—a difference of 6.06 pies per pound in favour of the latter. On page 5 of his cotton industry report on Japan and China Mr. Pearse gives comparative wage figures for Japan and England on a ten hours' basis, and if these are compared with Bombay wages on the same basis, it will be seen that while the wage rate in England is nearly double that of Japan, the wage rate in Bombay is substancially lower than that of Japan.

COMPARATIVE LABOUR COSTS.

These figures irresistibly lead to the following conclusions which are given in the words of the Tariff Board Report: (1) "The labour cost of weaving per pound in the Bombay mill is 15 per cent. lower than in the American mill:" (2) "the labour cost per pound of yarn in the Bombay mill is nearly half the cost in the Oldham (Lancashire) mill"; and (3) while the level of wages in Japan is perceptibly higher than in India, "in respect of the labour cost per unit of output, the position of Indian industry is inferior to that of Japan"; but "it is not inferior to that of other important textile manufacturing countries."

MACHINE AND MANAGEMENT.

Closely allied with the question of wage cost per unit of output, is the question of relative efficiency of the operatives, the machine and the management which Mr. Mody did not feel called upon to deal with. The Bombay worker is generally run down as a worker of low efficiency; but it is not equally generally realised that with the progress of science, the machine has become, particularly in factory industries, more important than the man.

Apart from this consideration, the efficiency of the Bombay operative will be seen to have gone up considerably when it is realised that in Bombay between 1928 and 1932, although the number of working spindles, looms and persons employed, is reduced by 15 per cent., 5.4 per cent. and 13.5 per cent., respectively, the production of yarn and cloth has increased by 23.4 per cent., and 32 per cent.

Can this be said of the machine efficiency in Bombay? "That it is hard", says Mr. Pearse, "for some antiquated mills (in Bombay) to compete with the more recently established ones, will be realised if we consider that in Ahmedabad are two spinning mills which turn out almost 9 ozs. of 20's warp per spindle in ten hours, against same in Bombay with 5 ozs. and 6 ozs.....In the weaving there exists a difference of 20 per cent. in the efficiency of the looms." The lower cost of production in upcountry centres, Mr. Pearse definitely attributes to improved machinery introduced by them. He does not consider that the the technical equipment of Bombay had advanced and he exclaims that "many Bombay mills are museums of machines from all textile machinists."

WHAT MODY FORGOT

With regard to the efficiency of management, severe indictment of the managing agency system at the hands of independent and competent experts and the weak financial position of the Bombay mills with the crash of the Currimbhoys are an effective answer. Mr. Pearse further draws the attention of his readers to the fact that while the actual cost of labour in the production of a pound of yarn is lower in India than in Lancashire, "the overhead charges in India due to the increased initial cost, are heavier". In his enthusiasm to support the wage cuts, Mr. Mody conveniently forgot these important considerations and indulged in exaggerations and making statements with regard to the comparative wage level in Bombay which, he knew, were not correct.

CHALLENGE TO MODY.

Mr. Mody sought to justify the wage cuts on two main grounds: One, the reduced cost of living; and two, the financial position of mills. The public have not yet forgotten that the 80 per cent and 70 per cent dear food allowance was secured by the workers long after the prices had soared up and after a bitter struggle. And it is still a doubtful proposition whether the maximum allowance given was in proportion to the high level of prices in those days. Moreover, even Mr. Mody cannot say with a degree of accuracy what the extent of the fall in prices is and how much reduction he considers justifiable on that account.

Is Mr. Mody willing to accept the principle of linking the wage level with the cost of living in a well defined proportion? If so, the workers would not be reluctant to consider this aspect of the question. But he cannot take shelter behind that principle only when it suits him. He cannot also deny that any adjustment in wages in relation to cost of living should be uniform in the same centre —which is not the case in Bombay.

Possibly the absence of uniformity in wage cuts he might try to explain away by pointing out to the financial position of the mills. Mr. Mody stated in his Corporation speech that he deliberately advised the mills to cut down wages independently of his Association, so that financially better mills should maintain their high wages. Will Mr. Mody lay his hand on his heart and say that prosperous mills have made no cuts? Is he not aware that at least two mills which have made no loss during the decade ending 1933 and which paid dividends ranging from 7 1|2 per cent to 12 1|2 per cent, have cut wages? Does he deny that at least two mills made no losses between 1923-32 and paid dividends from 5 1|2 per cent to 15 per cent in one case and 4 to 24 per cent in another case; and yet they cut wages? Will he challenge the statement that two other mills which incurred losses only once during ten years and paid dividends, except in the year of the loss, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent in one case and 10 to 45 per cent in another case, have reduced wages? Does he know that yet another mill which made losses only in 1926 and 1927 in the decade ending 1933, has cut wages? Is he aware that another mill which made large profits for seven years but paid dividends from 6 to 38 per cent throughout the decade ending 1932, has made a wage cut?

HIDING REAL INTENTION

All these cuts even in prosperous mills clearly prove that the liberty given to individual mills under the clock of enabling prosperous mills to maintain their wages was given with a view to hide the real intentions of the millowners and to avert a general strike. Mr. Mody and his Association are shrewd enough to realise that a uniform and simultaneous wage cut means a general strike which they wanted to avoid; and, therefore, they advised the mills to resort to individual cuts. The prosperous mills cannot help cutting down wages when others have done it, if they have to compete in market. Mr. Mody's, brilliance may have succeeded in duping the Government of India and in forcing out more protection from them; but it can no more deceive the public which has come to know only too well the millowners and their ways of conducting the industry.

DID WORKERS CONSENT?

Mr. Mody alleged that the wage cuts were made with the consent of the work people and that the latter submitted to the inevitable. Here again what are the facts? In his pre-occupation with evolving the Mody-Lees Pact, justifying the Ottawa Agreement in the Assembly and forcing out the maximum amount of protection from the Government of India, he seems to have forgotten what took place in Bombay between March 1933 and April 1934. The files of the Bombay Labour Gazette would have supplied to him the facts, if he had cared to look into them. But he seems to have relied too much on his brilliance and powers of advocacy in favour of weak mills which have proved to be the bane of the mill industry in Bombay.

EMPLOYERS' COERCION

Some mills put up notices that they would be closed down owing to trade depression or some other causes. Simultaneously, efforts were made by the millmanagers to negotiate with the jobbers who are the best exploiters of the workers, and the latter were told that the jobbers who were told that the managers would induce the managing agents not to close the mills or to open them, if they had already been closed, provided the workers would accept a wage cut. Is this not an unfair device of coercing the workers to accept wage cuts at the point of bayonet? Is this an honest method of obtaining the workers' consent? Mr. Mody and his friends have been accusing the strikers of coercion, intimidation and terrorization. But is the coercion, intimidation and and terrorization of the workers wherever they exist half as immoral as that of the employers, simply because the latters' coercion, intimidation and terrorization in forcing the workers to accept the cuts by such objectionable methods, take place behind closed doors or because the law does not provide for such acts? The Labour Gazette will further tell Mr. Mody that in some other cases, strikes had taken place as soon as cuts were made; but they failed. It may be that in some cases, workers might have taken no action. But it does not require Mr. Mody's brilliance to understand that when they found that sectional strikes had failed, they might have yielded temporarily and waited for an opportunity for mass action.

SOLE BENEFICIARY

In dealing with the wage cuts, Mr Mody failed to refer to two important considerations. It has been pointed out on the authority of the Tariff Board that the workers' efficiency has increased in recent years and Mr. Mody cannot deny that the industry is getting to-day much more protection than it got in 1927 after the report of the first Tariff Board. Are not the workers entitled to get a share out of these two advantages? Or is it only the employers who have got the sole right of taking all the benefits accruing from the workers' increased efficiency and protection? Mr. Mody may have clearly forgotten to take these factors into consideration; but the public cannot fail to insist upon their being considered by those who may ultimately settle the dispute.

H. H. Sultan Abdul Karim (second from left), Sultan of Lahaj (Arabia), sailed by the mail boat on Saturday accompanied by his brother, Prince Ahmed (right).

HIGHER EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

Appeal For Funds For Aligarh Girls' College

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, May 13

A steady increase in the number of students of the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College, Aligarh, is revealed from the annual report of the Hon Secretary that has recently been published. It appears that during the last five years the number of students has gone up from one hundred to two hundred and this being the only College for Muslim girls, students hail from almost all provinces of India and even from Baghdad, Basrah and South Africa.

The academic progress has been consistently satisfactory. The percentage of girls who pass in Uuniversity as well as house examinations has always been very creditable and in matriculationj girls have been topping the list of successful candidates for several years.

Owing to lack of funds the College has not yet been able to open B. A. classes, but about two dozen of its students are now studying in other defree colleges. The Muslim University gives only a grant of a hundred rupees a month and it is regretable that there seems to be no likelihood in the near future of the University undertaking to open B. A. classes in the Girls' College at its expense.

The Secretary appeals to Musalmans all over India to help the school by sending here their daughters for education as well as by aiding it financially.

The school charges are astoundingly low and a girl may study for as little as about Rs. 15 per month. Detailed prospectus may be had from the Lady Principal.

The school charges are as-cludes ladies of high education; one M. A. of Leeds University one diploma holder in Education from London, one M. A. of Lucknow University and a number of Graduate as well as trained undergraduate teachers.

ROSS MASOOD'S RESIGNATION

More About Aligarh Muslim University Developments

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, May 12

Now that Dr. Sir Rots Masood the Vice-Cancellor of the Muslim University, has definitely declined to reconsider his resignation, interest centres round h's future. It has been suggested in some quarters that he has received the offer of a high post from the Government and a correspondent in a Delhi paper has even gone so far as to attribute his resignation to it. Sir Ross Masood himself, when interv ewed, seemed doubtful about his future plans. "All I know is," he said, "that I am shortly leaving for Europe to enter a hospital in Germany. After that," he pathetically added, "if I come out alive I will try to earn my living." He, however, definitely repudiated the statement that he had resigned because of an offer of a Government post. "I was once made an offer and I declined. Now I have no Government job in view."

The offer to which Sir Ross referred, your correspondent understands, was of a seat on the Indian Council made several months ago. He had declined it then and it is doubtful if it will be repeated.

WILL HE WEILD THE PEN?

In this connection it is interesting to note that several years ago a well-known firm of publishers in London had asked Sir Ross Masood to visit Turkey and Russ'a and to write a book on each of these countries for them. He had not been able to accept the offer then owing to his University duties. But now that he will be free it is very likely that the publishers may revive their offer and he may embark on a literary career.

Asked as to the reasons that forced him to resign Sir Ross Masood declined to give a press statement saying, "I have nothing to add to what I said in the court."

The immediate cause, according to a member of the University Court, was the Court's refusal to extend the term of the present Registrar inspite of the Vice-Chancellor's proposal to reta'n his services for another few years. Sir Ross Masood, it is said, wanted the present Registrar to continue as he felt the work of Untversity reform and reorganisation would suffer if a new man was appointed at this stage. The Court in pursuance of the recommendat'ons of the Retrenchment Committee felt reluctant to ask for a further extension of the Registrar's services which had been borrowed from the Government.

It is also said that the Vice-Chancellor felt keenly the Court's reluctance to put him on an important sub-committee appointed to introduce technical education in the University and with powers to reorganise or abolish existing departments on which they had placed a professor from another University.

"Inspite of all his services to the University I cannot help feeling that the Vice-Chanselor's attitude has been unreasonable on this occasion and he has displayed extreme sensitiveness in resigning on such trivial issues," remarked an important member of the Court.

QUESTION OF SUCCESSOR.

Rumours are afloat as to the likely successor of Sir Ross. Different names, are being suggested and it is feared that election will not be unanimous when the Court meets in October for this purpose. Nawab Ismail Khan who will be officiating during this period stands a good chance as he is popular with the most influential sections of the Court and holds a respected position in the community and the country.

THUNDERSTORM ON FRONTIER

Rain Will Continue To Be Widespread In Madras, And Deccan

POONA, May 13.

The Western disturbance caused local thundershowers in Kashmir and in and near the Punjab, Kumaon Hills with scattered dust or thunderstorms in the Northwest Frontier Province and the West United Provinces.

It is now passing eastwards through Kashmir. Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in Assam and South Madras, while a few falls are reported from Bombay Deccan and Tennasserim. The temperature is markedly below normal along the North West Frontier and the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point three-quarters; Tezpur two; Dhubri and Silchar half; Sibsagar and Dehra Dun quarter; Simla three-quarters; Dharampur half; Sonamarg, Dras and Ambala quarter; Coimbatore one and half; Madura, Kodaikanal and Coonoor one; Salem and Mangalore three-quarter; Sholapur half; Calicut and Trivandrum quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue to be fairly widespread in South Madras and extend in Mysore and Deccon and occur locally in Tennasserim, Assam, Punjab, Kumaon Hill's and Kashmir.—A. P.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY FOR BENARES

BENARES, May 11.

A Congress Socialist Party has been formed here Only Congress members will be eligible for membership. At the inaugural meeting yesterday, Mr. Sampurnanand's programme for the Party was accepted with slight modifications.—A. P.

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